

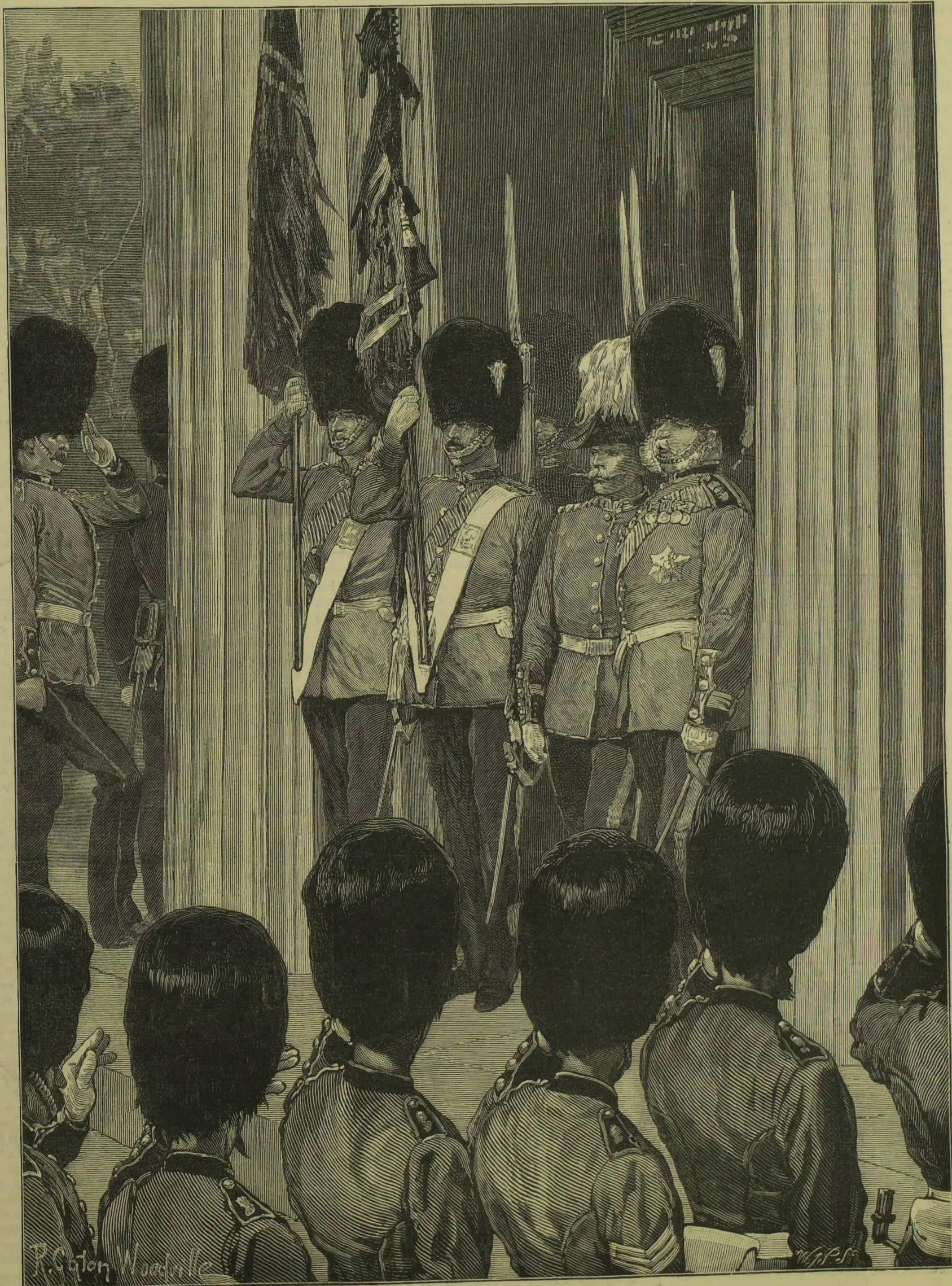
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2219.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



PLACING THE WATERLOO COLOURS OF SECOND BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS IN THE CHAPEL, WELLINGTON BARRACKS.—SEE PAGE 514.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th ult., at San Jorge, Monte Video, the wife of Charles E. Hall, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Corsbie, Bromley, Kent, the wife of Commander Dudley Charles Stuart, R.N., of a daughter.

On Sept. 22, 1881, at Bickley, Whaling-road, St. Leonards, Sydney, N.S.W., the wife of James Wainhouse Simpson, Associate of the Institute of Bankers in England, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., the Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of Kirkstall, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Charles Elsdon, Curate of St. Paul's, John Jepson Atkinson, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. William Atkinson Wilkinson, of Skellow Grange, to Isabella, second daughter of William O. Foster, Esq., of Apley Park, Shropshire.

On the 12th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edward Capel-Cure, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. C. Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, B.A., Curate of Highweek, Newton Abbot, brother of the bride, William Fletcher, Esq., only surviving son of the late Wellesley Pole Fletcher, Esq., of 32, Rathmines-road, Dublin, to Ellen Blanche, youngest daughter of the late Francis Samuel Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., J.P., of Castle House, Sandgate, Kent, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Justice Knight Bruce, of The Priory, Rochester, Surrey.

On the 19th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Major Vesey Brownlow, King's Dragoon Guards, to the Lady Anne Henrietta Dalrymple, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Stair.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at Welbeck-street, Katharine F., widow of Mr. Richard S. Guinness, M.P., aged 73.

On the 16th inst., at Portland-place, Bath, the Rev. Thomas L. Hill, M.A., aged 74.

On the 20th inst., at Beetham House, Westmorland, the Rev. William Hutton, aged 76.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER,

To be Published December 5,

COMPRISES

A LARGE PICTURE,

ENTITLED

LITTLE MISCHIEF,

FROM A PAINTING BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS,

PRINTED IN COLOURS, BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS,

AND NUMEROUS

CHRISTMAS ILLUSTRATIONS AND TALES.

ENGRAVINGS.

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WANDERING THOUGHTS. Drawn by D. KNOWLES.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

The announcement of the approaching marriage of her Majesty's youngest son, Prince Leopold, is a most agreeable item in the current news of the day. The choice of his Royal Highness has fallen upon Princess Hélène, daughter of the reigning Prince of the little Principality of Waldeck, a young lady of twenty summers, of the Protestant faith, sister of the Queen of the Netherlands, and niece of the Queen of Sweden. If the Duke of Albany is not so widely known as his elder brothers, especially the Prince of Wales, he has been of late years steadily making for himself a name. Of delicate health in his earlier years, his Royal Highness was best fitted by circumstances, as well as natural inclination, to the quietude of a studious career. Hence he has become the man of letters in the Royal Family. At Oxford he gained deserved distinction, and the thoroughness of his intellectual training and culture has been turned to good account since the completion of his University course. Like his venerated father, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Albany has created a sphere for himself by lending his influence, and a voice of some persuasiveness, to the promotion of educational, philanthropic, and social reforms in a way to charm all who have been associated with him by his unaffected earnestness, mental grasp, and refined tastes. The British nation will, in due time, cordially welcome the future Duchess of Albany to our shores, for the sake of the Prince who has won so high a place in the esteem of all classes of the population, and for the sake of a revered Sovereign, whose happiness and comfort in her later years will, we are sure, be augmented by receiving another fair daughter-in-law into the Royal family.

Lord Granville has had the rare good fortune of pleasing all political sections at home by his timely and significant despatch explaining the scope of British policy towards Egypt. Our Foreign Minister, while claiming on behalf of England an attitude of disinterestedness, and laying stress upon the intention of the Government to co-operate with France in maintaining the administrative independence of Egypt, insists upon the necessity of carrying out effectual measures "with a view to raise the people from a state of oppression to one of ease and security,"—such as the organisation of the native courts. This is, however, only the prelude to the real gist of the despatch. His Lordship expresses anew his conviction that the tie uniting Egypt to the Porte is the best safeguard against foreign intervention. If it were broken

that country might be exposed to danger from "rival ambitions." An outbreak of anarchy would tend to alter materially the relations of the Western Powers to Egypt. In this quiet but skilful fashion Lord Granville raises a note of warning to intriguers at Constantinople as well as at Cairo. There is abundant need for it. Since the departure of the Sultan's officious mission, there has been a revival of military discontent, and an ominous accession of religious fanaticism among the Ulemas, fomented, it is feared, by Abdul Hamid himself, whose ambition would fain revive the glories of the Caliphate, and who is promoting a dangerous agitation throughout the whole Mussulman world, which may any day bring about complications in Arabia—where a body of insurgents is in arms—in Tripoli, and even in Egypt. If report be true, the Sultan has already gained over the weak-minded Khedive to favour his schemes. Hence the danger to which our Foreign Minister points. To avert it, nothing can be more effectual than the covert hint that exigencies may arise which will oblige France and England, with a view to preserve the liberties of Egypt, to establish an international guarantee of her independence, which will save her from the anarchical designs of her Suzerain.

"Peace without, war within"—such is, we fear, only too faithful an interpretation of the Imperial Speech read by Prince Bismarck at the opening of the German Parliament. In view of the advent of M. Gambetta to power in France, it is gratifying to be assured by the head of the greatest military Power in Europe that "at no time during the last ten years could the maintenance of peace be looked forward to with such confidence as at present." But what is unbecomingly called the "Imperial programme" insists on the necessity of passing all the Chancellor's economic measures, which the Opposition regard as adverse to the prosperity of the Fatherland, and as imposing fresh burdens on the heavily-weighted industrial classes for the benefit of others, who could but will not help themselves. The first trial of strength in the Reichstag has resulted in the election of a President and Vice-Presidents opposed to the Liberal party by a coalition of the Conservatives and Clericals. As it is doubtful whether this unpopular alliance would suffice to carry Prince Bismarck's domestic measures, some credence may be given to the semi-official statement that only the Budget is to be, for the present, submitted to the Assembly, and that meanwhile a compromise on the ecclesiastical question will be pushed through the Prussian Diet. In this country the Opposition would insist upon discussing grievances before voting supplies. But the Germans have not yet in practice mastered that elementary constitutional maxim; and should the Emperor's life be prolonged—his state of health exciting much anxiety in Berlin—the ingenuity of the Chancellor may, as of old, devise some means of getting part of his programme accepted, spite of popular objections.

The enthusiastic celebration of Mr. Bright's seventieth birthday at Rochdale was, in a sense, shared in by the entire British people, and the review of the right hon. gentleman's long public career by his political opponents, endorses to a great extent the conclusions of his own eloquent speech on the presentation of the congratulatory address by his townsmen. Every right-minded Englishman is not only ready to accept accomplished facts, but to do justice to political opponents whose labours have been embodied in the statute-book of the Realm, and to offer their tribute of admiration to public men whose life has been marked by patriotic self-sacrifice and a high-minded sense of honour. Mr. Bright has taken part in all the great political movements of the last forty years, during which lengthened period he has consistently advocated the same principles, and has, in the main, striven to secure their success apart from partisan objects, and by appeals to the moral sense and nobler instincts of his countrymen. Although his great oratorical powers always extorted homage and attention, it is hardly more than a dozen years since he was regarded by the upper sections of society as a dangerous Radical. To contend that what he has accomplished is insignificant compared with his ideal aims, seems to us an imperfect view of the case. It is true that Mr. Bright's programme is not fully realised; but when we remember that he has seen free trade accepted, household suffrage adopted, religious freedom established, the middle classes admitted to a large share of the Government, his own proposals as to Ireland embodied in Acts of Parliament, and himself installed as a Minister of State and an adviser of his Sovereign—these landmarks register a progress that is almost revolutionary in its breadth, as it has been beneficent in its issues. His own noble example gives point to the touching advice tendered to the great audience gathered in Rochdale Townhall when responding to the address of his fellow-townsmen—that wherever they marched, under whatsoever banner they enlisted, they should for ever have inscribed on that banner the words of promise—"Justice and Freedom and Peace." On Mr. Bright's lips this is not a mere rhetorical phrase, but a motto which has been the guiding force of an earnest, laborious, and great career, towards the close of which—may the end be far distant!—he occupies a place in national regard which shields him from the shafts of party bitterness, and has raised him above the assaults of common jealousy and detraction.

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The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Handel's Oratorio, THE MESSIAH, will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1881, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, to commence at Eight o'clock. Principal vocalists—Miss Anna Williams, Miss Jessie Jones, Miss Hope Glenn, and Madame Patey; Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. William Shakespeare, Mr. Frederick King, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Principal violin, Mr. Viotti Collins; trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. Full orchestra and chorus. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. The whole of the Area Stalls are reserved for the subscribers to the society. Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; admission, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; all the principal music-sellers; and of Mr. Austin, Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

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ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in CURSON HALL, BIRMINGHAM,

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Monday next, Nov. 28. Admission, to Three o'clock 6s.; from Three till Five 2s. 6d.;

after that hour, 1s. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, admission 1s. Children

half price. Entrance doors closed at 8.45 p.m., but on Thursday at Five p.m. For

Excursion-Trains, see local railway bills.—GEORGE BEZON, Secretary, Temple-row,

Birmingham.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Are you fond of mountains? I am not, myself, and never have been of a "philological" turn of mind; although I am glad to acknowledge that Mont Blanc is the "Monarch of Mountains," who was re-crowned some years ago at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, when Mr. William Beverly painted that lovely Alpine panorama for Albert Smith's entertainment. Otherwise, my heart is certainly not "in the Highlands," and I should never dream of becoming a candidate for membership of the Alpine Club. To be quite candid, I must own that, as a rule, the contemplation of mountainous scenery, either quite near or in the extreme distance, fills me first with a sensation of yawning weariness, and next with a feeling bordering on horror. It is very shocking, no doubt, this confession of Philistinism, Cockneyism, and all the other reprehensible "isms;" but I would rather remain an unconverted Peter Bell than become a hypocrite.

No doubt, before and since Byron's time, some exquisitely beautiful things have been written about mountain scenery. Take John Ruskin—

Blue and baseless and beautiful
Did the boundless mountains bear
Their folded shadows into the golden air.
The comfortlessness of their chasms was full
Of orient cloud and undulating mist,
Which, where their silver cataracts hiss'd,
Quivered with panting colour.

This is wonderfully fine; still it fails to "fetch" me. Not much more am I impressed by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning's sweet lines on the Moral Influence of Mountains:—

Hills draw like Heaven,
And strong sometimes, holding out their hands
To pull you from the vile flats up to them.

Compare Wordsworth:—

In the mountains did he feel his faith.
All things responsive to the writing there
Breathed immortality.

Something of the same kind, in very turgid prose, has been inscribed by an enthusiast of the last century on the "High Rocks" at Tunbridge Wells. Finally, you remember Leigh Hunt, in his "Autobiography," on mountainous scenery:—

THE ALPS. It was the first time that I had seen mountains. They had a fine sulky look, up aloft in the sky—cold, lofty, and distant. I used to think that mountains would impress me but little; that, by the same process of imagination reversed by which a brook can be fancied a mighty river, with forests instead of verdure on its banks, a mountain could be made a mole-hill, over which we step.

I beg to state, as an excuse for the above exordium touching ridges, fells, uplands, crags, peaks, chasms, and precipices, that since I last had the honour to post "Echoes from a Distance" to my esteemed Editor in London, I have crossed or, rather, have burrowed beneath the Alps, and that I slept very soundly between Susa and Modane. An enthusiastic gentleman who was my travelling companion declared that, with his watch in his hand, he had "timed" our passage through the Mont Cenis tunnel, and that we were exactly thirty-three minutes and three quarters in the bowels of the mountain, which Mr. Ruskin truly calls blue and beautiful, but which can scarcely be "baseless;" else, what would become of the Mont Cenis tunnel?

I came from Venice to Milan and abode a day and a night at a well-known and favourite hostelry of mine, the Albergo Cavour. Then—at half-past four one afternoon—I took the "direct" train for Paris, where we duly arrived at half-past five p.m. of the following day. Five-and-twenty hours for the journey. Wonderfully accelerated travelling you may say. Not at all: that, at least, is my opinion. Making allowance for stoppages of moderate duration for the purposes of refreshment, I calculate that, in addition to such stoppages, there was deliberately lost half an hour at Turin, half an hour at Modane, three quarters of an hour at Ambérieux, half an hour at Macon, and a quarter of an hour at Dijon: Total, two hours and a half.

I said something just now about Mr. Beverly's beautiful panorama painted for Albert Smith's "Ascent of Mont Blanc." I am much exercised in my mind just now about panoramas. These pictorial colossi seem to be starting up all over Europe; and the panoramic revival is certainly one of the most curious phenomena of recent civilisation. In England the age of panoramas appeared to have definitively passed away with the demolition of the Colosseum in Regent's Park; with the conversion into a Baptists' Chapel of the old original Diorama; with the surcease of Messrs. Grieve and Telbin's Overland Mail, and especially with the disestablishment of Burford's Panorama in Leicester-square, which historical exhibition I read, in "Cassell's Old and New London," was successively superseded by a penny news-room, a lecture hall, and a Red Republican Club, and was finally converted into a Roman Catholic Church dedicated to Notre Dame de France, to which were affiliated schools, a *crèche*, a dispensary, and a Mission worked by eight Sisters of Charity.

And now, lo! there is a brand-new panorama, not far from the old Burford site, in this same Leicester-square. There is another in the wilds of Westminster; and I know not how many more new panoramas may be expected in the British metropolis within the next year or so. On the Continent the panoramic mania is just as widely spread, and is just as perplexing to contemplate. In Paris the other day, strolling through the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, I looked anxiously—close to the "Maison de Confiance," the shop front of which is embellished with a full-length portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria in her Coronation robes, and where they sell such remarkably handsome sealskin jackets and fur-lined mantles, *la joie des femmes, le désespoir des maris*—I looked anxiously, but in vain, for the walls of Balclutha.

By the Walls of Balclutha, I mean the old Salle Valentino, where long ago people used to dance innocently and really for dancing's sake. The original Valentino was chapel-master to Charles X., and, in degree, became as famous and as prosperous as Strauss and as Musard. But, after his death, and when the establishment in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré had passed into strange hands, his sons, grown wealthy and fastidious, made a formal legal protest against the public ball-room being called any longer the Salle Valentino. It was derogatory, they pleaded, to their father's memory. But the "Walls of Balclutha" are now desolate, so far as public balls are concerned; and the light fantastic toe will trip it there no more. The Salle Valentino has been pulled down, and a pretentious building, with "Panorama" carved on the cornice of the pediment, now stares you in the face. Should it chance that the promoters of the new enterprise are advanced Republicans, I think that I can suggest to them a capital subject for the pencils of their artists. Let them paint a panorama of the streets of Paris during the Coup d'Etat. "I was there all the while, all the while," as the prosiest of songsters was at the Siege of Belleisle. Louis Napoleon's interesting and successful "burgling" experiment took place on the Second of December, 1851. On the Third, barricades and bloodshed were the order of the day, coupled with a little bombardment, which caused us some slight perturbation, as the cannon-balls had an unpleasant knack of falling into the court-yard of the Hôtel de Lille et d'Albion, where I was staying. On the Fourth, they wiped up the blood, buried the dead, and hailed the Prince President as "Saviour of Society." On the evening of the Fifth I went to the Salle Valentino, and saw the French officers *en tenue de campagne*, gaily dancing with Mimi, and Céladine, and Fanchette—the sisters, perhaps, of the poor wretches in blouses who, a few hours before, had been slaughtered on the barricades. A strange city, and a stranger people!

Gone. Exit Valentino, enter Panorama. Frascati's, too, at the corner of the Boulevard and the Rue de Richelieu must be added to the list of public ball-rooms which Paris has lost. I can remember Frascati's as a public gaming-house—the magnates of the "Kursaal" of Baden-Baden and Hombourg had, they say, been croupiers at Frascati's—as an Indian shawl warehouse, as a bank, and as a casino for dancing. I shall not be surprised to hear that it is intended to turn Frascati's into a panorama.

But who invented panoramas? That is the thing which puzzles me, and which, I take it, is worthy the careful attention of social antiquaries. The word Panorama makes no sign in the great French Encyclopædia of D'Alembert and Diderot; but it is cited as a scenic illusion "recently introduced," in the "Encyclopædia Perthensis," a work, to judge from its type and paper, published in the closing years of the last or the early years of the present century; but to not one of the twenty-three volumes of which, exasperating to relate, is there any date attached. But, in the "Penny Cyclopædia," in the edition published in 1840, it is plainly stated with reference to the Panorama, that "this ingenious pictorial contrivance was first devised by an English artist, Robert Barker, about the year 1794." "Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information" follows the "Penny Cyclopædia" almost textually; only "Beeton" calls the deviser of the "ingenious pictorial contrivance" "Baker" instead of "Barker."

But "bide a wee." It has been recently explicitly asserted in the French press that the original inventor of the panorama was the American, Robert Fulton—the famous mechanical engineer, whom I always look upon as, after a kind, the modern Prometheus. Fulton, it is contended, took out, in 1796-7, a patent for his invention of the panorama from the Government of the French Directory, and obtained a "concession" for the building and exhibition of a certain number of his "ingenious pictorial contrivances" in Paris. Subsequently, he appears to have visited Belgium, and to have obtained a similar "concession" from the authorities at Brussels. Napoleon, it is said, highly approved of panoramas, as exhibitions calculated to foster martial ardour and the love of glory among the French. It must be remembered, also, that Robert Fulton was in early life a painter and a pupil of Benjamin West. I have no biography of Fulton by me, and am curious to know whether any particulars of his panoramic career in France are extant in English print.

Mem.: Do you remember Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi? It was exhibited in London, at the Egyptian Hall, I think, about two-and-thirty years ago. As a work of art it was crude and imperfect; but as a product of unwearied pluck, labour, and patience it was really monumental. I wonder what became of Banvard and his panorama.

The day after I returned to England, Home, and Beauty—I returned wet through from a horribly squally passage across the Channel—that is to say, last Saturday, I was privileged to attend a soirée and conversation held in honour of the opening of the Chiswick School of Art, on the Bedford Park estate, hard by Turnham-green railway station. As a rule, I detest soirées, and would much sooner "do that little lot upon my head," as the gentleman in the dock sometimes remarks when the magistrate sentences him to a month's imprisonment and hard labour, than be present at a conversation. But from the proceedings of last Saturday evening I really derived a great deal of pleasure, and, I hope, some little profit.

I am afraid that I sadly scandalised my kind hosts by frankly admitting that up to the time of my receiving their

courteous invitation I knew nothing whatever about Bedford Park, and that if I had heard or seen it mentioned the word presented to me no kind of purport or significance. Bedford Park is, no doubt, well known in Society. But I do not go into Society. The Park is frequently talked about, perchance, in the "Society papers." But I do not read the "Society papers," save the *World*, which I scan for auld lang syne. How difficult it is, when you have gotten the uncomfortable brand of notoriety upon you, to persuade your good friends the public that you do not know Everything. "Surely," writes the Rev. Prebendary Wobbles, from the Close, Cheeseborough, "you must be jesting when you say that you were not aware that three Fathers of the English Church attended the Council at Arles, A.D. 311, for the purpose of suppressing the Donatists." "Are you really serious," writes Professor Wordtwister, F.R.S., "when you ask for the etymology of 'cockroach' and 'donkey'?" And, to wind up, Miss Asphyxia Aconite is much disappointed that the compiler of "Echoes of the Week" cannot supply her with any information touching the Lost Books of Livy, and the Cause of the Banishment of Ovid, nor tell her the meaning of "Meg's Diversion," "Dickens's Dishes," and "'Bate me an Ace, quoth Bolton."

I found Bedford Park a very charming place, inhabited by a smiling and cultivated community. Remember that I had been three months abroad. I suppose we are all beginning to be disabused of the long popular delusion that, out of the South of France, especially at Nîmes, out of Genoa, Vienna, and Buda-Pesth—I grant a few comely blood-red-haired damsels at Venice—feminine beauty is a type to be often met with on the Continent of Europe. I had been eleven weeks in Uglydom. The English tourists had chiefly gone home when I reached Italy, and nearly the only pretty girls whom I met were Americans; Bedford Park presented a parterre of prettiness, and poured balm in a long seared eye.

I was shown an elegant and comfortable club-house—I dined there, indeed—a "store" in which everything, from perambulators to paint boxes, and from sardines to silk umbrellas, seemed to be on sale; a handsome church, a large number of elegant and cosy looking mansions, and, finally, the new School of Art, admirably appointed, and fitted with all due appliances for graphic and pictorial teaching. The collection of plaster casts is in particular copious and well selected. Everything about Bedford Park looks, in fine, "Old English," and bespeaks comfort, sincerity, cheerfulness, and intelligence. Stay; there is also an Old English inn on the estate, with the attractive sign of "The Tabard."

We had some excellent vocal and instrumental music at the soirée; and, afterwards, some speech-making, of which the quantity was happily small, while the quality was capital. The chair was taken by Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., who was introduced to the audience by Mr. Jon. Carr, the magician, at whose summoning the Aladdin's palaces of Bedford Park have sprung up. Mr. Beresford Hope made, as so distinguished a Past Master in art-scholarship and expert in art-criticism was sure to make, a manly, lucid, earnest speech; and to him followed Mr. T. Armstrong, the newly-appointed Chief of the National Art University at South Kensington. They call Bedford Park, I have since been told, the "Æsthetic Village." To my mind, it only needs one further adornment. What a boon it would be if Mr. Jon. Carr could only succeed in obtaining possession of the stones of dear old Temple Bar! I would have him set up the Bar in its ancient integrity at the principal entrance to the estate; and, to complete the restoration, the roof of the Bar might be surmounted by three spikes in a row, bearing the severed heads (in wax) of Mr. Frank Burnand, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and Mr. George Du Maurier. Accommodation (with straw, bread and water, and handcuffs) might be found in the "cage," or lock-up, of the "Æsthetic Village" for Messrs. Coghlan, Fernandez, Edgar Bruce, and other detractors of the æsthetes. The doom of Mr. Arthur Sullivan should be milder. He is but venerated with Philistinism. Deeper down he is truly æsthetic. I would make him enact the part of Blondel, playing on his lute continual variations on "O, Richard! O, mon Roy!" "Down among the Coals," and "That's what's the Matter with Hannah," beneath the dungeon window of the imprisoned Philistines.

The great social and forensic event of the week has been what the daily newspapers have dubbed the "Theatrical Libel Suit." It happens that the successful plaintiff in the action of "Scott v. Sampson," tried before the Lord Chief Justice of England on Monday and Tuesday last, is not only a friend of mine, but also a contributor to these columns as my substitute in "The Playhouses" when I am forced to go "a little way out of town." I am glad that a British jury should have awarded him fifteen hundred pounds damages; but I most strenuously advise him to get rid of the money as quickly as ever he possibly can. Fifteen hundred pounds should buy at least five hundred new bonnets, or six hundred pounds of cigars, or a dozen grand pianofortes. Let him invest in such purchases as these.

Or, "another way," as Mrs. Glasse has it. To oblige my friend, I am willing to sell him an undoubted Paul Veronese, two Titians, a Hobbema, an ivory frigate, and eighteen dozen of the celebrated Vino Cockolorum (a Natural wine), for fifteen hundred pounds, nett. He may go further and fare worse. All the speculators, all the promoters, all the professional philanthropists, all the inventors, and all the begging-letter-writers in London will be "down" on him, with an eye to a share in that handsome sum awarded to him in the Court of Queen's Bench. His existence, until the money is gone, will be rendered a burden to him. I received five hundred pounds damages once, in an action for libel, and they were nearly the ruin of me.

G. A. S.





THE PORTER OAKS

ON THE TOP OF
PRINCIPAL TUNNEL.

GOthic HALL DINING ROOM

THE GREENDALE OAK.

REMAINS OF THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WELBECK ABBEY FROM THE NORTH

THE GRENADE GUARDS' WATERLOO COLOURS.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday (Friday) week at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, when the Waterloo colours of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards were placed in the Royal Military Chapel. The colours, which are now tattered and torn, were carried by the 2nd Battalion through the Waterloo campaign, being present at Quatre Bras, Waterloo, and the taking of Paris. The battalion was in command of Sir Henry Askew, and the colours thus came into his possession. His nephew, Mr. Watson Askew, succeeded to the estate, and the colours have now been restored by that gentleman to the regiment. The troops present on parade were the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions, the 2nd acting as escort for the colours. The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Major-General Higginson and Sir Henry Ellis, arrived on the ground at half-past eleven. Colonel Clive, Colonel Philip Smith, and other officers were also present. The colours were saluted and trooped, the combined bands playing spirited marches, and were then escorted to the chapel. At the entrance they were met by Bishop Claughton and the clergy, when the hymn "Onward, Christian soldiers," was sung by the choir going to the chancel. The colours having been presented, the Bishop offered prayer, and afterwards delivered a brief address, the proceedings concluding with the benediction and the National Anthem. The colours were placed alongside those of the Coldstream Guards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WELBECK ABBEY.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Monday last went to Welbeck Abbey on a visit to the Duke of Portland. His Royal Highness, who was attended by Major Brabazon and Colonel Ellis (equerries), travelled by the Great Northern Railway to Retford, and thence by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway to Workop. On the platform of the Workop station his Royal Highness was received by the Duke of Portland, in one of whose carriages he proceeded to Welbeck. The Sherwood Rangers served as an escort, but at the Workop station the local volunteers were in attendance. Sixty of the Portland tenantry, in hunting costume, followed the Prince on horseback to Welbeck. On reaching Welbeck Abbey the Prince was received by Lady Bolsover, the mother of the Duke of Portland, and by Lady Ottoline Cavendish Bentinck, a little girl, his Grace's sister. Among the company invited were the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord and Lady Cole, and Lord and Lady Lascelles. In the evening the Abbey and the splendid riding-school were illuminated in honour of the Royal visitor. The Prince is expected to stay at Welbeck till Saturday.

The Duke of Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, was born in 1857, son of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, who was of a younger branch, grandson of the third Duke of Portland. Upon the death, in 1879, of the fifth Duke of Portland, William John Cavendish Scott Bentinck, who never married, his cousin, the sixth and present Duke, succeeded to the titles and estates. The Duke has been an officer in the Coldstream Guards; he is unmarried. The late Duke held possession of Welbeck Abbey from 1854 to 1879, when he died nearly eighty years of age; and during that period, living much in retirement, he bestowed vast care and labour, with great expenditure of money, in the indulgence of his taste for architecture, landscape gardening, and other fine arts. It is said that two thousand workpeople of different classes, artisans and labourers, were employed about the place, not only in the mansion, park, and gardens, and in the buildings above ground, but in subterranean passages and apartments, which are sumptuously decorated. We present a few illustrations of these wonders of Welbeck Abbey, and borrow some descriptive particulars from an account in the *Sheffield Telegraph*. Visitors were seldom or never admitted during the late Duke's lifetime.

There are altogether, extending in all directions from the Abbey, many miles of subterranean passages, all of which are pleasant to walk in and wide enough to allow of three persons walking abreast. They are brilliantly lighted by means of costly apparatus for attracting the sunlight; and, where sunlight cannot be admitted, by gaslights. The subterranean "riding-school," the like of which is not to be found in the world, is reached through one or two underground passages. Entrance is gained by a trap-door, which is opened by a curiously designed crank in the passage. This gallery was formerly used for a riding-school, but has been converted into a magnificent museum of art 180 ft. in length. Large numbers of pictures are arranged in the gallery, and on the oak floor are thousands of rare and valuable books, ancient and modern. The gallery is lighted by means of four chandeliers, each weighing a ton, suspended from the roof. There are more than 2000 gas jets, and when all are illuminated the effect must be brilliant in the extreme. Mirrors adorn the walls, and the ceiling of the gallery is beautifully decorated with a design representing a midsummer sky. The library, as well as the picture gallery, is underground. It is 236 ft. in length, and divided into five chambers, which are so constructed as to form, when desired, one very large chamber or hall. Another large and superbly constructed apartment was commenced seven years ago, but was not completed before the late Duke's death. It is reached by a spiral staircase at one end, and by a subterranean passage at the other end. It looks more like a ball-room; but the late Duke never told anybody what he meant to make of it. Its oaken floor is a wonderful piece of work, so close and fine; the deep tone of the wood has been obtained by regular washing with rare old Welbeck ale. The roof is supported by eight iron girders, each of which weighs twenty-four tons. By day, illumination is obtained by twenty-seven octagonal lights, and at night from magnificent crystal chandeliers, each weighing a ton. The room, which covers a rood of ground, has been dug out of the solid clay. It is now used as a picture-gallery, and on the walls are 160 grand works by Snijders, Raffaele, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Rubens, Holbein, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wouvermans, and others. There are many other underground chambers, all excavated at great cost. They are magnificently decorated, admirably lighted, and free from draughts. Another extraordinary work was commenced by the late Duke, and remains unfinished. He spoke of it as "the bachelor's hall." It occupies an acre of ground, and is reached by a stone staircase. The inclosure is all walled in with Roman cement mixed with sand. On these walls and excavations £50,000 has already been spent. The place would make a splendid winter garden, but it is not yet known what the present Duke will do with it.

In the mansion itself, a large semi-castellated house built in 1604, there is externally no great architectural beauty, but some parts of the interior have been improved, and are very stately and elegant. There is a large Gothic hall, restored in 1751, remarkable for the fan-like tracery of the ceiling, and the elaborate and splendid decorations. For some years the late

Duke devoted himself ardently to the cultivation of art, and the hundreds of paintings which adorn the walls of the Abbey testify to his good taste. In the great dining-room there are evidences of his ingenious contrivances for economical labour. An hydraulic shaft was constructed between the great dining-room and the kitchen, and by means of this shaft waggons could be raised from or lowered to the underground passages. Rails were laid in the passage along which the waggons ran to and from a cupboard, where was also a stove, by which food could be kept hot until required to be hoisted to the dining-room. In all his improvements, he carried out his passion for subterranean work, the kitchens, pantries, and other offices being under ground. The dining room and bed-chambers, however, form the upper portion of the house, in each instance built solidly of stone.

Of the many buildings outside the Abbey the most remarkable is the new riding school, nearly 400 ft. in length, 100 ft. in width, and divided into a great centre and two aisles. The central department is decorated with a frieze or painted brass work representing animals, birds, and the foliage of trees, elegant in design and perfect in workmanship. This building, with its walls of solid stone and roof 50 ft. in height, formed of iron, glass, and wood, is lighted by 8000 gas jets. In this magnificent riding-school the late Duke took pleasure in seeing his horses exercised. The tan-gallop, for exercising the horses in winter, is unequalled in Europe. It is a glass-covered arcade, 1270 ft. long, and containing upwards of 61,000 ft. The Welbeck stables, poultry-houses, and sheds form quite a village, and everything is on the grandest scale, the very fittings of the doors being of polished brass. The hunting-stables, in the form of a quadrangle, stand in a square acre of ground. There is accommodation for about one hundred horses; all the stalls and boxes are roomy, and equipped with every comfort that can be thought of for the horses. The name of each horse is in gilt letters on the wall over its head. The cowhouses, dairy, and poultry-houses form imposing blocks of buildings. The cowhouse has stalls of galvanised zinc and slate—with separate troughs for the hay and the turnips or other food. It is very lofty, with a roof of pitch pine, and the cattle have as much room as the horses in the hunting-stables. A second cowhouse, of similar proportions, is used for "housing" the animals while the other is being cleansed. Here is to be noticed a cowshed, with a roof of pitch pine, and fitted with revolving iron shutters, enabling the place to be closed or opened according to the weather. The doors by which all these outhouses are entered are massive and beautifully grained, and fitted with brass handles kept in perfect polish. The dairy is the model of a place of the kind. It is a neat building of stone. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles, which are also used in lining the walls. From the centre of the tiled floor springs a crystal fountain, set in a marble basin. Around the base gold and other fish are disporting themselves. The milk dishes, which are of china, and cost two guineas each, are placed on benches of marble; and jars for the cream, also of china, are placed higher up in niches let into the walls. The dairy is lighted by a massive crystal chandelier.

The late Duke took great pride in the gardens, absorbing whole farms in his desire to plant fruit-trees. He had workshops of every kind on the grounds. His Grace possessed an income of more than a thousand pounds a day, his nominal rent-roll being about £400,000 per annum. In addition to the Welbeck estates, he had landed property in Middlesex, Norfolk, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Northumberland, Ayrshire, and Caithness-shire. The ground rents of the valuable property in the metropolis, consisting of houses in Great Titchfield-street, Great Portland-street, and Portland-place, helped to swell his princely revenues. In the county of Nottingham his lands extended to 35,209 acres, with a gross estimated rental of £50,555; in Northumberland, 10,822 acres, realising a rental of £8462; in Derbyshire, 7740 acres, realising £9917; in Lincolnshire, 894 acres, realising £1253; and in Norfolk, 591 acres, realising £986. The Scotch estates are also very extensive, the acreage in the county of Caithness alone amounting to 81,619. There are four seats—namely, Welbeck Abbey; Fullarton House, Ayrshire; Langwell, Golspie, Caithness; and Bothal Castle, Northumberland, besides the London mansion.

The sketches drawn by our Artist at Welbeck Abbey, with the aid of some photographs supplied by Mr. Robert White, printer and stationer, of Workop, will give some notion of the underground passages or tunnels; as well as of the mansion, the gardens, the lake, and the park, with its venerable old trees, which are some of the remains of Sherwood Forest.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The forthcoming lecture arrangements will include the usual Christmas course of six lectures, to be given this year by Professor R. S. Ball, the Astronomer Royal of Ireland, on "The Sun, Moon, and Planets;" eleven lectures by the new Fullerian Professor of Physiology (to be elected in December); four lectures by Mr. H. N. Moxley on Corals; four lectures by Dr. P. L. Selater, secretary of the Zoological Society, on the Geographical Distribution of Animals; three lectures by Professor Tyndall; four lectures by Professor E. Pauer on Louis van Beethoven (with pianoforte illustrations); four lectures by Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd on the Iliad and Odyssey.

The Friday evening meetings will begin on Jan. 20, at eight p.m. Dr. William Huggins will give a Discourse on Comets, at nine p.m. Succeeding discourses will probably be given by Mr. R. S. Poole, Professor Odling, Professor Frankland, Professor J. G. McKendrick, Captain Abney, Mr. A. Tylor, Mr. J. W. Swan, Professor W. E. Ayrton, Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode, and other gentlemen. To these meetings members and their friends only are admitted.

Mr. S. D. Darbishire, M.B., of Balliol College, was on Tuesday declared elected Coroner for the University of Oxford.

Summer birds, butterflies, and flowers are being heard of all over the south of England.

The vacant law studentship at St. John's College, Cambridge, was filled up on Wednesday by the appointment of D. W. J. Lee.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lady Cowper arrived at Belfast on Tuesday on a short visit. The Earl and Countess received a hearty welcome.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism show that during the second week of November 51,178 indoor and 39,699 outdoor paupers were relieved, making a total of 90,877, against 88,987 in the corresponding week of last year. The number of vagrants relieved during the week was 858.

A meeting of nearly 300 officers of all ranks in the Inland Revenue was held on Tuesday in Somerset House to decide upon a testimonial to Sir Charles Herries, the late chairman of the board. It was decided that a fund should be raised by subscriptions not exceeding one guinea each, and that all ranks be invited to co-operate, the testimonial to take the form of an oil portrait.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Wherever there is a stage and a public Sardou's varied talent enjoys undisputed vogue. The ultra-delicate raffinés who try to get out of the theatre more than it can give accuse him of want of observation, of trickery, of technical charlatanism. The fact is that Sardou does not profess to be a reformer. He accepts the stage for what it is, a thing of convention. He works for the great public, who, careless of the literary excellence of a piece, are content to find at the theatre emotion, interest, and wit. Sardou cares little what the critics say, provided he strikes the imagination of the crowd, for he knows that it is the public, and not the carpers and sneerers, who make the real success of a piece. The "Famille Benoît" was coldly received on the first night, nevertheless it had a run of two hundred nights, and remains one of the best comedies of the time. With the exception of two or three jealous dissensions, the critics have been unanimous in proclaiming Sardou's new piece, "Odette," a fine work of its kind. Doubtless the situations are not new, but is it possible to find any situations that are? But if the scenes are amusing or stirring, if the dialogue is witty or touching, if the audience passes from laughter to tears and from tears to laughter, what more can one ask? The subject of "Odette" is one which has been, perhaps, too frequently used in French literature, especially in modern literature. Odette, the daughter of a mother famous for her gallant escapades, is unfaithful to her husband, the Count de Clermont-Latour, who is twice her age, and who married her in spite of the warnings of his family. The Count turns his wife out of doors and keeps her child. The dramatic development of this incident constitutes the first actor prologue. Between the first and the second act fifteen years have elapsed. The child, Bérengère, is now eighteen. She loves and is loved by the Duc de Méryan, whose mother refuses to consent to the marriage unless Madame de Clermont-Latour will agree never to return to France and to cease to bear her husband's name. Meantime Madame de Clermont-Latour has become a wandering adventuress, a member of the heterogeneous half-society, the *bohème étrangère* of Vienna, Naples, and Nice. She is now the mistress of a gambler and sharper, Frontenac, who is caught swindling at Nice and arrested. It is when she has reached this degree of degradation that her husband, in order to secure his daughter's happiness, seeks to make some arrangement with her. This leads up to the two finest scenes of the play—the finest, perhaps, that Sardou has written—the scene between the husband and the wife and the scene between the mother and the daughter. Bérengère has been brought up to believe that her mother was drowned at Trouville, and she venerates her memory as that of a good and virtuous woman. The interview between Madame de Clermont-Latour and Bérengère is touching in the extreme. Overcome by her maternal feelings, and not having the heart to remain an obstacle to her daughter's happiness, Madame de Clermont-Latour, without revealing to Bérengère who she is, goes and drowns herself; and the play ends, showing us Bérengère kneeling in prayer beside the corpse. This analysis gives only the very briefest outline of the plot. The development of it is marvellous in technical skill and admirable in execution. Londoners will shortly see the piece on their own stage, for arrangements have been already made by Mr. Bancroft to bring "Odette" out at the Haymarket. I need only repeat that here it is having great success.

The new Ministry has been overwhelmed with epigrams and epithets. It has been called the Ministry *du pis aller*, the *ministère faite de mieux*, the *cabinet de merles* (in allusion to the French proverb which says that when you can't have thrushes you must eat blackbirds), the *ministère du dépit*. The latter qualification is as good as any. MM. de Freycinet, Ferry, Léon Say, Challeml-Lacour refused to enter M. Gambetta's Cabinet. "Very good," said M. Gambetta; "you will not enter my grand combination, then I will make a little combination. The great men avoid me. I will make great men of my own to spite you." Up to the present we have not had an opportunity of seeing the new Ministry at work. There was to have been an interpellation, but it appears to have been abandoned; and on the 25th (next Friday) the Chamber will adjourn until the middle of January for the senatorial and municipal elections. So that until next year the newspapers will have nothing better to discuss than probabilities and possibilities, the principal of which is the prospect of the revision of the Constitution.

M. Magnin, ex-Minister of Finance, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France, in place of M. Demomandé. This change has by no means given general satisfaction. It is to be regretted that political and party interests tend more and more in France, as in America, to lead to otherwise unnecessary changes in administrative officers.

MM. de Saint Vallier and Chanzy have resigned their respective positions as Ambassadors at Berlin and St. Petersburg.

M. de Voisins Lavernière has been elected life Senator. This is considered to be an indirect defeat of M. Gambetta, who had strongly patronised the candidature of M. Hérol.

Notes by the way.—Considerable interest is still taken in the growth of President Grévy's beard, which has already reached the Newgate frill stage.—Next year the pupils of the Communal schools of Paris are to be enrolled in school brigades. The uniform will consist of a blue pilot cloth jacket and a sort of sailor's cap. Guns of the Andrieux model have been adopted by the committee of organisation.—Prince Victor Bonaparte has passed his examination of *bachelier-ès-lettres*.—The Grand Duke Constantine is spending a week in Paris.—An underground telegraph line has been laid between Paris and Lyons. Three cables, each containing seven wires, have been laid in tubes three feet below the surface. This system is gradually to be extended to all the main French telegraph routes.—M. Bédard has been elected *doyen* of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, in place of M. Vulpian, who has resigned.—The French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres has awarded a prize of 2000 fr. to M. Murray for his work on the history of Greek sculpture.—The Census of Paris and of France is to be taken on Dec. 18.—Madame Perrée, wife of the actor Raymond, of the Palais Royal, has been admitted to the grade of doctor of medicine. There is only one other female doctor in Paris, Madame Brès, who is attached to several of the Paris theatres. Since 1870 the Paris Faculty has admitted to the same degree five Russian and American ladies.—Calmann Lévy has published a new volume of "Lectures Intimes," of Hector Berlioz. M. Adolphe Jullien has also written a history of the works of Berlioz, which will be of interest to the great composer's admirers. T. C.

A Royal Commission, of which Lord Blachford is the chairman, has been appointed to inquire into the nature, extent, and sufficiency of the hospital accommodation for smallpox and fever patients in the metropolis. Mr. Nathaniel Baker, barrister, is the secretary.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Rome on the morning of the 17th inst. after a long absence, and had an enthusiastic reception. Their carriage was escorted from the railway station to the Quirinal by eighteen workmen's associations with banners, accompanied by upward of 4000 persons. There was afterwards an imposing demonstration outside the palace.

Great excitement was occasioned in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday by a loaded revolver being hurled from the gallery on to the floor, accompanied by the cry, "That's for Depretis." The author of the outrage was a Sicilian named Maccaluse, and he was immediately arrested. He said his object was to protest against the Ministry.

Last week the Session 1881-2 of the Theological Hall of the Free Italian Church at Rome was opened with an address by the Rev. J. Macdougall, of the Free Scotch Church of Florence.

SPAIN.

After a speech from the Premier, Senor Sagasta, the debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne terminated on the 16th inst., the address being adopted by 279 votes against 33. Last Saturday the Chamber voted the Bill for the conversion of the Two per Cent Redeemable Debt, and also authorised the Government to treat with the public creditors for the conversion of all the Spanish debt. The Chamber on Monday passed the bill authorising the construction of the Huesca-Canfranc Railway, with a subvention of 60,000 pesetas per kilometre. The cost of the tunnel through the Pyrenees is estimated at 13,000,000 pesetas, which will be borne in equal proportions by France and Spain.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber on the 17th inst. the Minister of the Colonies, answering several members who asked for explanations about the charter given to the North British Borneo Company, said that Holland had no sovereign rights over North Borneo, but maintained her influence there by friendly relations with the population and rulers. England had repeatedly declared that the Borneo Company had no political but simply a private character. Therefore no question of the sovereignty of England was involved.

On Tuesday the Second Chamber continued the debate upon the Estimates for the Dutch Indies. The Government proposal for the abolition of forced labour was carried by 44 votes to 24, without amendment. A motion brought forward by M. Van Dedem to institute an inquiry into the use of opium in Java was likewise adopted.

GERMANY.

The birthday of the Crown Princess was celebrated in Berlin on Monday by the opening of a new museum of industrial art. A large and distinguished company was present. The new building having been handed over to the Crown Princess as patroness, the Crown Prince addressed the assembly. Amongst those present was Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, who was deputed to represent Queen Victoria. Her Majesty had granted for exhibition at Berlin the temporary loan of a portion of the Indian Collection of South Kensington. Every speaker, including the Minister, Herr von Gossler, readily acknowledged that England had given a great stimulus to the advance of the industrial arts in Germany. The Crown Prince dwelt with especial emphasis on the fact that the Princess had spared neither trouble nor time in the effort to realise in Germany the ideas implanted in her mind by her lamented father the Prince Consort. In the evening a state dinner was given at the palace. The Emperor was unable to be present at the ceremony, owing to indisposition. He is obliged to keep his room.

The Emperor was unable to attend the opening of the new Parliament on the 17th inst., owing to illness, and the Imperial Message was read by Prince Bismarck. It expressed confidence in the maintenance of European peace, and promised the introduction, among other bills, of a measure to make provision for invalided workmen, the Accident Insurance Bill, and the Tobacco Monopoly Bill. The message is said to have been received with "icy coldness." On Saturday Herr von Levetzow, a Conservative, was elected president, and Baron von Frankenstein, a Clerical, was elected vice-president.

Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe had an audience of the Emperor yesterday week, which lasted an hour. Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe has been received by the Crown Prince and has dined with Prince Bismarck. It is still asserted, however, that there is nothing political in the Cardinal's visit.

Count Münster conferred with Prince Bismarck on the 17th inst., and afterwards dined with his Excellency.

A brilliant assemblage of German scientific and other public men, and representatives of the medical faculties of the chief German and European Universities, including even Aberdeen, met in Berlin last Saturday to celebrate the sixtieth birthday of Professor Virchow, and the twenty-fifth year of his professional activity. In connection with the occasion a fund of 70,000 marks, to be called the Rudolph Virchow foundation, has been formed by public subscription for the promotion of scientific investigations.

An exhibition of heraldry, seals, and genealogical records, under the patronage of Prince Charles of Prussia, is to be inaugurated at Berlin on April 1 next, and to remain open for two months. On its behalf, the participation and support of all persons interested in heraldic art are invited. The Royal family of Prussia have promised to contribute an important and highly interesting collection of the genealogy, heraldry, and seals of the House of Hohenzollern.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Andrassy has definitely declined to take charge of the Foreign Office, and the new Minister is Count Kalnoky, who has hitherto been Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Count Kalnoky on Monday took the oath at Vienna on assuming the office.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegation having come to an agreement concerning the Budget, the former held its final sitting on the 18th. The Minister for War, in the name of Emperor, thanked the Austrian Delegation for the self-sacrificing spirit in which the members had accomplished their labours. Chevalier von Schmerling, in conveying the acknowledgment of himself and his colleagues to the Government, expressed their hopes for the continued maintenance of peace.

The Hungarian Delegation has agreed to the general vote for the expenses of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RUSSIA.

The Minister of the Czar's household has ordered preparations for a formal coronation of his Majesty at Moscow on May 1 of next year.

Over fifty millions of roubles is the admitted deficit of the Budget of 1880, as compared with the estimate. This is said to have been caused by extraordinary military expenditure.

An extraordinary robbery is reported from Moscow. The treasurer of the Foundling Hospital in that city states that, while he was on his way to the Commercial Bank, he became unconscious, and on recovering his senses found that 300,000 roubles had been stolen from him. The explanation not being deemed satisfactory, he has been arrested.

TURKEY.

We were assured that all the clauses of the Convention concluded between the Turkish Government and the bondholders' delegates were finally agreed to at a meeting of the Financial Commission at Constantinople on the 17th inst. But now we are told that the representatives of the English and French bondholders have demanded further concessions from the Ottoman Commissioners with regard to the repayment of the bonds. They have urged that the rate of redemption should be raised to 75 per cent, instead of the 50 per cent, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent.

Mr. Fawcett, British Consul-General at Constantinople, acting on instructions from Lord Granville, has obtained the release of thirteen little English boys sold by their parents to a manager of a pretended troupe of Bedouin Arab acrobatic performers. They had been cruelly treated.

GREECE.

The King started from Athens for Volo on Tuesday, accompanied by M. Bouboulis, the Minister of Marine. Great preparations were made at the town to give his Majesty a fitting reception.

AMERICA.

The trial of Guiteau continues. He persists in interrupting the course of the trial and wrangling with his counsel. A second attempt to shoot him was made last Saturday. As he was being taken from the court to the gaol, a young man fired through the side of the van in which Guiteau was sitting. The bullet grazed the murderer's wrist. His assailant galloped off, but was pursued and captured. His name is William Jones, who is hitherto said to have been looked upon as "a harmless lunatic."

Sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven immigrants arrived in the United States in October last.

The report of the Indian Commissioner shows the present number of Indians in the whole country, exclusive of Alaska, to be 261,912; all of whom, except 15,416, are more or less in charge of agents of the Government.

CANADA.

The Orange Society has been declared illegal in the Dominion. A person named Grant sued the Mayor of Montreal for unlawful arrest, while attempting to organise a procession. The Mayor has been acquitted on the ground that the Orange institution is in itself illegal.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrams from Natal received from various sources agree in testifying to the indignation felt there at the appointment of Mr. W. J. Sendall as Lieutenant-Governor of Natal. The news of Mr. Sendall's appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Natal was (a *Standard* telegram says) at first received with a feeling of incredulity, which has turned to "a general feeling of indignation and intense disgust." The appointment is "likely to lead to great popular demonstrations of disapproval and protest." Mr. Sendall (the *Daily News* correspondent says) is regarded as the nominee of Sir Hercules Robinson, and the appointment is interpreted as the expression of a desire to govern Natal from Cape Town, and abrogate the charter by reducing Natal to the level of a district of the Cape Colony. Notice has been given in the Legislative Council of a resolution expressing willingness to raise the Governor's salary from £2500 to £4000, if the Government will send out a man of standing and experience as Governor.

The Transvaal is reported to be quiet, and the Boers are said to be settling down to their ordinary occupations.

The *Daily News* learns that Chief John Dunn has given formal notice to the British authorities in South Africa that he is a candidate for the vacant throne in Zululand.

A fine stone of 127 carats has recently been unearthed in the Ne Plus Ultra Company's claim at Kimberley. At the new fields at Andriesfontein eleven diamonds were found in three washes in the claim of Mr. Neal.

INDIA.

The Viceroy arrived at Chittoos on Tuesday last, and met with a splendid reception from the Maharajah of Oodeypore. There was a grand procession to the Maharajah's camp on Wednesday, followed by the investiture of his Highness.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney dated the 18th inst. gives a summary of the financial statement made in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Watson, the Colonial Treasurer. He estimates the revenue at £6,240,000, and the expenditure at £5,960,000. The receipts for the current year exceed the estimates by £908,000, and are £1,440,000 in excess of those of last year.

Mr. Suttar has been appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, and Mr. Campbell Brown, Postmaster-General. Mr. Brown has been appointed member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Darley Q.C., has been nominated Vice-President of the Executive Council, and will act as the representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, without portfolio.

The estimated population of New South Wales at the close of last year was 734,282 persons, being an increase during the twelve months of 40,539, which is a larger advance than has been recorded for many years past. The males in the colony were rather more than 11½ per cent in excess of the females.

NEW ZEALAND.

According to a telegram received from the New Zealand Government, native affairs on the West Coast are progressing satisfactorily. The natives are now submitting to the authorities. The Maori prophet Te Whiti has been committed for trial, on the charge of using seditious language.

An international exhibition will be opened at Christchurch New Zealand, on March 18 next. A special section will be devoted to the exhibits from Great Britain. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded. Particulars may be obtained at the International Exhibition offices (Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons), 1, Castle-street, Holborn.

The Assembly of Burgesses of Berne has ratified by 625 against 25 votes the contracts concluded with an English company for constructing a bridge over the Aar and building a new quarter on the opposite bank of that river.

In April next post-office savings banks will be instituted throughout British India, except in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, where certain privileges have been granted to the private banks. All post-offices which are also money-order offices will undertake the business of a savings bank. The number of these offices is 3800. It is proposed that no sum less than four annas, and no sum which is not a multiple of four annas, shall be received, and that no one shall be allowed to deposit more than 500 rupees in one year. Three-and-three-quarters per cent per annum will be the interest allowed on the money deposited.

The annual visit of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind took place last Saturday afternoon. More than 80 per cent of all the pupils who have passed through a complete course of training and obtained certificates are supporting themselves.

THE COURT.

The chief incident of the week to her Majesty has been the intelligence of the engagement of her youngest son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Hélène of Waldeck, which took place at the end of last week at Frankfurt. The Princess is a younger sister of the Queen of the Netherlands and niece to the Queen of Sweden.

The last few days' stay of the Court in the Highlands were devoted by the Queen to paying farewell visits to her old friends and valued retainers in the district. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice also drove to the Queen's favourite haunt, the Glassalt Shiel. On Sunday her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service at Crathie church, the Rev. Archibald Campbell officiating. Mr. Campbell dined with the Queen before her departure. The forty-first anniversary of the birth of the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland) was celebrated at Balmoral with the customary honours, and the auspicious day was duly observed at Windsor and in the metropolis, as well as at the various Government stations. The Queen and Princess Beatrice left their Highland home for the south on Tuesday. Driving from Balmoral to Ballater, where the usual guard of honour was in attendance, the Royal party left by special train, travelling by Aberdeen to Perth, where dinner was served in the committee-rooms at the station, when, after an hour's halt, the journey was resumed shortly after seven, her Majesty remaining undisturbed during the night journey. Windsor was reached shortly before nine on Wednesday morning, many of the townspeople having assembled at the station to welcome the Queen on her return to the castle, where the Court will remain until going to Osborne for the Christmas.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

During the four-days' visit of the Prince of Wales to Lord Rendlesham last week in Suffolk, Butley Abbey, Brightwell Bottom, Eyke Rookery, and other preserves on the Rendlesham estate were shot over, some 3000 head of game being bagged. His Royal Highness rejoined the Princess and her daughters at Sandringham yesterday week. The Royal family attended Divine service, as usual, on Sunday; and on Monday the Prince left, on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. This was the second visit of his Royal Highness to the Dukeries, the first being just over twenty years ago, when he was the guest of the then Duke of Newcastle. The Prince was met by his host at Workop Station, whence he drove to Welbeck, escorted by the Clumber troop of Sherwood Rangers, with the band of the regiment, together with some half hundred of the Duke's tenantry mounted and in hunting costume. Workop, with its neighbourhood, was en fête, and the townspeople generally had turned out to give a right loyal welcome. The Duke's mother and sister, with a large party, received their Royal guest on his arrival at the Abbey. In the evening the Welbeck riding-school, the largest in Europe, was lighted up in honour of the Royal visit. The week has been passed in shooting the Duke's covers; in drives through Sherwood Forest; and in a general inspection of Welbeck, and the ducal domain. Yesterday (Friday) the Prince drove through Birklands, and lunched with Earl Manvers at Thoresby Park. To-day his Royal Highness leaves Welbeck, and goes to Longleat, on a visit to the Marquis of Bath.

The Prince has expressed his willingness to visit Bradford next May or June, for the purpose of opening the new technical schools.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales are not expected to return to England before the spring; meantime visiting Singapore, China, Japan, and Ceylon. The Detached Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, sailed on the 16th inst. from Simonoseki.

The Duke of Edinburgh, during his Welsh cruise last week, visited Carnarvon, where he received an address, and afterwards lunched with the Mayor. At Bangor his Royal Highness inspected the Clio training-ship, leaving after for Holyhead, en route for London.

The "grand day" of Michaelmas Term was kept at Gray's Inn on Tuesday, on which occasion the Duke of Connaught took his seat for the first time since his election as a Master of the Bench.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, during their stay at Eaton Hall, paid a visit to Dean Howson, at Chester Deanery; and inspected the cathedral. The Princess and her husband also lunched with the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle, and upon their departure left for London, en route for Scotland, arriving in Edinburgh on Monday. During the day they visited various historical places, and also Sir Noel Paton's studio, leaving in the evening for Inverary Castle.

Prince Leopold will be installed Past Grand Master in the Mark Degree of Freemasonry at a grand lodge of that degree, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Dec. 6.

The Duchess of Teck was present at the concert given by the Church Sunday-School Choir in Exeter Hall on Tuesday, when she received purses contributed by Church Sunday-school teachers and scholars, containing £300, in aid of the Centenary Fund of the Church of England Sunday-School Institute. The Duke of Teck replied to a vote of thanks to the Duchess.

Prince Herman of Hohenlohe, who arrived at St. James's Palace on Sunday night, left town for Windsor on Monday, accompanied by Count Gleichen, for a couple of days' pheasant shooting in the Royal demesne. Their Highnesses were the guests of Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge.

The Empress of Austria, accompanied by the Archduchess Valerie, has left Gödöllő, on her way to Ireland for the hunting season.

The marriage of Lady Maud Grimston, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Verulam, with the Hon. Paulyn Hastings, second son of Lord Donington and the late Countess of Loudoun, will be celebrated the third week in December.

"A Late Patient" recommends people not in poor circumstances who happen to require special medical attendance to follow his example and avail themselves of the Home Ward in St. Thomas's Hospital, whose inmates are lodged, boarded, doctored, and nursed for eight shillings a day, and allowed to smoke besides.

The committee of Lloyd's have bestowed the bronze medal of the society upon Mr. Henry Wrate, chief officer of the Hartlepool Coastguard station, as an honorary acknowledgment of his extraordinary exertions in saving the lives of the crew of the brig Ester, wrecked at Hartlepool on Oct. 24 last.

Sir James M'Garel-Hogg was yesterday week reappointed, for the twelfth time in succession, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, at a yearly salary of £2000. The Board then transacted financial business, which included an advance to the London School Board of £100,000 for the provision or extension of its buildings.

SKETCHES IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY OF CANADA, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

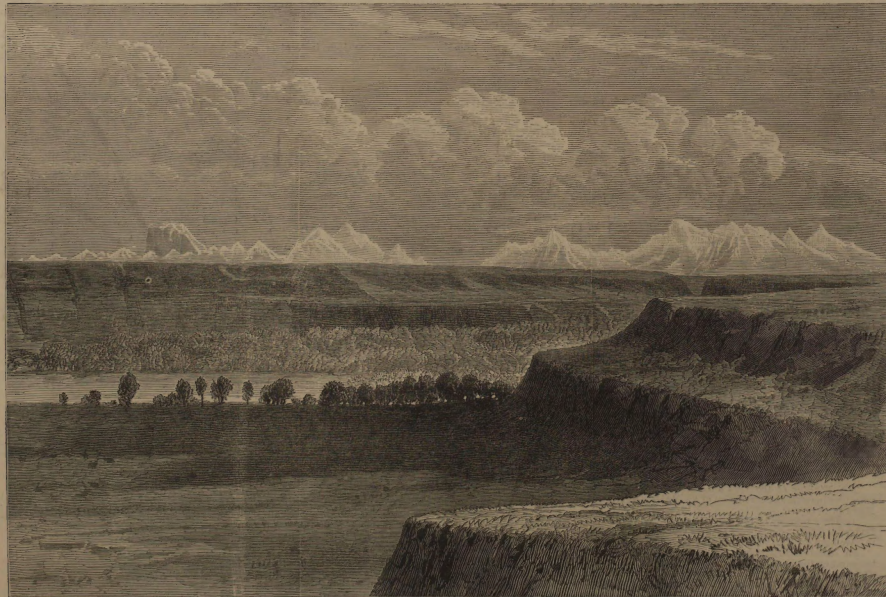


Cross Mountain.

Bow River.

Devil's Head, Entrance to Pass.

BOW RIVER AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, FROM NEAR COLGARBY.



Chief, or "Altar," Mountain, U.S. Frontier.

ON THE KOOTENAY, BRITISH COLUMBIAN FRONTIER.



ON THE KOOTENAY, BRITISH COLUMBIAN FRONTIER.

The Extra Supplement.

ARAB CAVALRY CHARGING A FRENCH SQUARE.

The French army in the territory of the Bey of Tunis continues to be occupied with desultory conflicts, still maintained by the bands of Arab horsemen, who persist in overrunning the country between the eastern sea coast, from Susa to Sfax, and the desert region of the interior, beyond Kairouan, a famous sacred city of the Mussulman believers, which was lately captured without resistance. Our Artist's drawing, engraved for the Extra Supplement of this week, represents some of these wild African Cavalry in the act of charging a body of French troops drawn up in square; but little is to be seen of the French, as the Arabs fill the entire foreground. We learn, by the news from Paris, that the Minister of War has received a despatch from General Saussier, who is on his march to Gafsa with General Forgemol's column. He dates his message from the camp at Djelma, and states that, having reached the passage situated about half-way between Kairouan and Gafsa, by which the rebels in their retreat southward were compelled to pass, his scouts signalled the presence of large bands of insurgents belonging to the Ouled Yaia Drid, Ouled Sidi Abib, Hamama, and other tribes. These rebels were those who had taken part in the destruction of the railway, and in the massacres of Oued Zerga. Knowing that it would be useless to offer their submission and crave the amnesty they were on their way to join the rebel chief Ben Khalifa in the South. All the cavalry of the column was immediately dispatched in pursuit, under the command of General Bonie. The French succeeded in coming up with the enemy, and, after a hand-to-hand fight, the French captured the whole rebel convoy. It consisted of several hundred camels, many thousand sheep, numerous tents, and other things. General Saussier concludes his despatch by stating that General Bonie had returned with his men to camp, having suffered insignificant losses, whereas the losses inflicted on the rebels were serious.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY OF CANADA.

We have been favoured by his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, in a communication from Ottawa on the 25th ult., before his Excellency came home to England, with an interesting series of Sketches drawn by him during his late journey through the North-West Territory. Three of these Sketches are reproduced in the Engravings which appear in this week's publication.

The North-West Territory, with the Red River Settlement, now called the Province of Manitoba, and the district of Keewatin, also forming a separate government, passed in 1870 from the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company to that of the Canadian Dominion. It is of vast extent, comprising an area of 2,326,777 square miles, which is larger than the whole of Europe, except Russia. What is called "the Fertile Belt" stretches 960 miles from east to west, having an average breadth of 250 miles, and comprising, therefore, 240,000 square miles. At least one fourth of this land has been ascertained to possess a very rich and deep soil, capable of growing abundance of wheat, barley, potatoes, and all roots and green crops produced by the English agriculturist, while it is equally adapted to raising stock. This desirable tract of country extends from Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, to St. Anne, beyond Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan river. The Marquis of Lorne, on his return from the North-west Territory, was entertained with a banquet at Winnipeg, given in his honour by the Manitoba Club, on the 11th ult., when he entered into a description of the country through which he had passed. He said, "We may look in vain elsewhere for a situation so favourable and so commanding as that of the fair regions of which we can boast, the measureless meadows which commence here and stretch, without interruption of their good soil, westward to your boundary. The province is a great sea over which the summer winds pass, with rich grasses and flowers, and on this vast extent it is only as yet here and there that a yellow patch shows some gigantic wheat-field. Like a great net cast over the whole area, are the bands and clumps of poplar which are everywhere to be met, and which, no doubt, when prairie fires are more carefully guarded against, will, whenever they are wanted, still adorn the landscape. The meshes of this wood-netting are never further than twenty or thirty miles apart. Little swamps and sparkling lakelets, teeming with wild fowl, are always close at hand; and if the surface water in some of these has alkali, excellent water can always be had in others, and by the simple process of digging for it." This description may be considered as more especially applying to Manitoba. It is, however, on the South Saskatchewan, with its tributaries, the Red Deer river and the Bow river, and the Kootenay, on the Rocky Mountain frontier of British Columbia, that the Sketches were taken by Lord Lorne, which we have much pleasure in setting before the reader.

The more extensive view was taken from a plateau near Fort Calgary, which is at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers, in latitude N. 51 deg., longitude W. nearly 114 deg., or almost due south of Edmonton. It is a view looking westward, to the Rocky Mountain range, beyond which lies the province of British Columbia, also part of the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway, now in course of construction, will reach this place, Fort Calgary, by the end of 1882, or early in 1883. To the right hand, in the mountain range, is seen a tower-shaped summit, called the Devil's Head (it is called the Castle Mount in one of the published Maps). This landmark shows the entrance to the Horse Pass, by which the Canadian Pacific Railway is now likely to be carried into British Columbia. On the western side of the range is the upper valley of the Columbia River; southward of this lies the Kootenay Valley, with its lake and river, inclining towards the United States frontier. Two views of the Kootenay river are shown in Lord Lorne's Sketches. To the left of one of these rises the "Chief" or "Altar" mountain over which the international boundary line between the British dominion and the United States is drawn. The curiously regular terraces seen in these Sketches are a common feature of almost all the river valleys in the North-West Territory. Both on the top of these "benches," as they are called, and on the levels below, near the river banks, there is generally excellent soil to be found.

The annual summary of British contributions to missionary societies has been completed by Canon Scott Robertson, of Sittingbourne. It shows an increase in the total sum contributed. The separate details for each of the seventy-four societies form a small pamphlet, but the summary of the whole is as follows:—Church of England foreign missions, £465,816; joint societies of Churchmen and Nonconformists, £161,074; English and Welsh Nonconformist societies, £304,313; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, £170,975; Roman Catholic societies, £6772; total British contributions for 1880, £1,108,950.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, David, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Twickenham-common, to be Rural Dean of Hampton.
Arthur, William Willis; Rector of Atherington.
Atkinson, Frederic, Vicar of Long Eaton; Rector of Darley.
Bindley, F. W.; Rector of Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Caley, George Augustus; Vicar of Haselbury Plucknett.
Cole, William Alston; Rector of East Lockinge, Berks.
Cooper, Wingfield; Curate of St. John the Evangelist, Copthorne.
Cotter, J. L., Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's-in-the-Square, Liverpool; Rector of Burnmarsh.
Curtis, Hubert, Curate of St. Mark's, Surbiton; Incumbent of the Church of the Ascension, Balham-hill.
Fisher, Frederick Lyeester; Rector of Barkway with Reed.
Fisher, George Carnac; Vicar of St. Mary with St. Nicholas, Beverley.
Harrison, W., Curate of St. Peter's, Walsall; Curate of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.
Harwood, Reynold; Chaplain of Lucas's Hospital, Wokingham.
Hawes, Langdon, Vicar of Bottisham Lodge; Vicar of St. Paul's, Sheerness.
Hicks, Herbert, Vicar of St. Peter's, North Shields; Vicar of Holy Saviour's, Tynemouth.
Hodgkins, J. R. E. C.; Perpetual Curate of St. Cyprian's, Edge-hill, Liverpool.
Hollind, Philip Esme Stewart; Vicar of Hoddesdon.
Homfray, Francis Alexander; Chaplain of Tyntesfield Chapel, Wraxall.
Hutchings, J., Curate of Quebec Chapel; Vicar of St. Barnabas, Marylebone.
Jenkins, J. H., Curate of St. Martin's, Salisbury; Incumbent of St. John-the-Baptist, Dundee, and Chaplain of St. Mary's Home, Dundee.
Jones, H. D.; Rector of Upper St. Leonard's.
Kane, John Blackburne; Vicar of Bicester, Oxon.
Lambert, Joseph Malet; Perpetual Curate of Newland.
Lawrence, Frederick; Vicar of Westow.
Leeson, W. N., Vicar of Wytham; Vicar of Patcham.
Lukin, James; Rector of Wickford.
Lush, William, Vicar of Stixwold; Rector of Snargate and Snaue.
Moberly, Walter Allan; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip's, Sydenham.
Overton, C. F.; Vicar of Warrnam.
Robinson, Arthur William; Rector of East Shefford, Berks.
Robinson, George, Curate in Sole Charge of Allerton, Bradford; Curate of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill, London.
Rosenthal, Samuel; Vicar of Sandon.
Saunders, John Goulding, Vicar of Christ Church, Portdown; Vicar of Horton-cum-Woodlands.
Savory, Edmund, Rector of Binfield, Berks, and Rural Dean; Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Oxford.
Seddon, William Herbert, Curate of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford; Perpetual Curate of Little Aston.
Simpkinson, Charles Hare; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Greenwich.
Thompson, John; Vicar of St. Mary's, Hunslet, Leeds.
Todd, George Augustus John; Rector of Upper Swell.
Toyne, Frederick Elijah; Vicar of St. Michael's, Bournemouth.
Warlow, George; Archdeacon of Madras.
Walsham, Charles; Prebendary of Weighton in York Cathedral.
Williams, George; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Glyndydwyl.
Williams, Theodore; Vicar of Seapton.—*Guardian*.

Newnham-on-Severn parish church, burned down in February, was reopened on Wednesday week, after a restoration costing £4000.

The Rev. T. J. Rowsell, one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, is gazetted a Canon of Westminster, in succession to the late Canon Leighton.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., presided at the festival dinner of the Church of England Sunday School Institute, which took place on Thursday.

The Hon. and Rev. E. V. Bligh has accepted the chairmanship of the Prayer-book Revision Society, in succession to Lord Ebury, who retires in consequence of his increasing years.

The Bishop of Lincoln has lately reopened the church of St. Leodegar at Wyberton, near Boston, which has been restored by Mr. Gilbert Scott, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Lane-Clayton.

On Thursday week the parish church of Llandinabo, in the diocese of Hereford, was reopened by the Bishop, after renovation, from the designs of Mr. A. L. Oswell, the diocesan architect for the archdeaconry of Ludlow.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev. Alfred Collet Eyre Rector of St. John's, Gloucester. Mr. Eyre is the son of the Rector of St. Marylebone, and has for three years been Senior Curate of that parish.

We are informed that a public meeting for the purpose of raising a memorial to the late Dean Stanley will be held in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, under the presidency of the Dean, on Monday, Dec. 12. The Prince of Wales has signified his intention of taking part in the proceedings.

A three-light Munich stained-glass window, by Messrs. Mayer and Co.—representing the Ascension, Christ in the Temple, and our Lord blessing children—has been presented to King's-heath church, near Birmingham, by Mr. F. Everitt, in memory of his son, an excellent likeness of whom is introduced in the latter light.

The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Aldermen, and members of the Court of Farringdon Without, attended the reopening of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street, on Thursday. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Boulton, Principal of St. John's College, Highbury. The church has undergone considerable renovation.

The parish church of St. Thomas Charterhouse, which has been closed for restoration and repairs since the recent appointment of the Rev. Henry Swann, M.A., to the living, was reopened on Thursday week with a special celebration of the holy communion. The church, which before had been in a rather dilapidated condition, has been completely restored.

The *Argus* says that the offer by an anonymous donor of £5000 towards the completion of the Anglican Cathedral, Melbourne, on condition that the sum of £25,000 is contributed from other sources before the close of the year, has met with a hearty response. At a meeting of Churchmen it was announced that £18,760 had been subscribed. Since then many further contributions have come in.

The church of Great Coxwell, having been closed for repairs and restoration, has been reopened. Plans and specifications for restoring the whole fabric were prepared by Mr. John Luker, but lack of funds necessitated a delay in the completion of the work. The chancel, however, and the roof of the nave have been successfully restored under his supervision, the cost of the former being defrayed by Lord Radnor.

Among the numerous Christmas Numbers continuously pouring, thus early, from the press—nearly all of them having special attractions, and some blazing in colours and gold—mention may be made of "Christmas Belles," the first annual number of the *Lady's Pictorial*. The same skill and enterprise which, in a brief space of time, have made of the *Pictorial* quite an institution for ladies, are manifest in the manipulation of this Christmas Number. Besides two Coloured Pictures given with the publication, it is full of Illustrations, Tales, and Verses redolent of Christmas; and one may safely predict that it will more than hold its own among its many compeers.

The Earl of Northbrook on Tuesday night presented at the Guildhall the Queen's prizes and certificates to the successful students of the metropolitan drawing classes, in connection with South Kensington, under the direction of Mr. Busbridge. The noble Earl referred to the fact that last year the prizes were given away by Prince Leopold, and said he thought that gathering should be among the first to congratulate his Royal Highness on the announcement of his approaching marriage. This expression was heartily applauded by the large gathering. The Lord Mayor presided.

MUSIC.

The close of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts and the sudden cessation of the Italian Opera performances at the Lyceum Theatre, leave the musical interest at present chiefly concentrated in the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts, and those of the Crystal Palace, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Royal Albert Hall.

Mdlle. Janotha has continued to hold her position as solo pianist at the Monday Evening and Saturday Afternoon Popular Concerts, Herr Rappoldi and Herr Straus having alternately been the leading violinist. At last Saturday's concert Mr. Santley was the vocalist, Miss C. Elliott having been announced for Monday evening, and Mr. Oswald for this afternoon. At this week's evening concert, Miss Agnes Zimmermann replaced Mdlle. Janotha as pianist, and played with great success. This excellent artist is announced for next Monday.

The second concert of the eleventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Wednesday evening, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was announced, with Mesdames Marie Roze and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley, as the principal vocalists. Next Wednesday evening there is to be a Scotch Festival at this hall; the vocalists being Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss H. Beebe, Miss Helen Meason, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. J. Sauvage, and Signor Ghiberti. Mr. William Carter's choir and the band of H.M. Scots Guards will co-operate.

St. Andrew's Day is also to be celebrated by an afternoon and an evening concert at St. James's Hall.

Mdlle. Janotha's pianoforte recital, announced for last Wednesday afternoon, has been unavoidably postponed to Dec. 14.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Norwich Musical Festival, held last Saturday (Mr. R. T. Gurdon, M.P., presiding), it was officially reported that the profits were £843, and it was decided to hand over £600 of this amount to the local authorities.

Berlioz's "Faust" music is to be repeated at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) evening, again conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, and with Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley as the principal vocalists, as on previous occasions.

The first subscription concert of Mr. Geaussen's choir (two hundred voices) will take place next Thursday at St. James's Hall, several vocalists and instrumentalists of note being announced to take part in it.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians will take place at St. James's Hall next Friday evening, conducted by Mr. W. G. Cusins.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts will open their sixteenth season—again at St. James's Hall—on Dec. 7, when the following solo vocalists will appear:—Madame Marie Roze, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and Miss Damian; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. Barrington Foote, and Mr. Maybrick; besides the members of the South London Choral Association.

The London Musical Society has issued its prospectus for its fourth season, two concerts being announced for March 30 and June 29. The list of works from which selections are proposed to be made comprises Handel's "Theodora," Schumann's "Manfred" music, Gounod's "De Profundis," and Heinrich Hofmann's "Cinderella."

The dates of next year's performances of the German Opera Company at Drury Lane Theatre (conducted by Herr Hans Richter) are now announced for May 18, 23, 25, and 30, June 1, 6, 8, 13, 15, 20, 22, and 27. The operas to be given are: Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tristan und Isolde," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Weber's "Euryanthe," and Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte."

CATTLE SHOWS.

On Tuesday the Mayor of Leeds opened the twenty-second annual Christmas exhibition of the local Smithfield Club there. The premier beast on the ground was an ox weighing 22½ cwt., shown by Peter Dunn, of Sigglesthorne, near Hull, which carried off the Mayor's prize, in addition to £40 given by the club, and also the Innkeepers' Plate. Mr. Dunn also exhibited another ox, which obtained the cup for the best beast in that class; and he took a prize for a cow and three Leicester wether sheep. The Tradesmen's Cup for cross-bred oxen fell to the lot of John Law, of New Keig, White House, Aberdeen. George Bruce, of Aberdeen, obtained the Royal Agricultural Society's Cup for polled Scotch heifers. The best Scotch heifer belonged to James Reid, of Alford, Aberdeen, who won with an animal which was second at Aberdeen this summer. The Duke of Sutherland owns the best Highland cow, and the Hon. Mrs. Maynell Ingram, the best Highland ox. Mr. Loder, M.P., of Whittlebury, Towcester, took the cup for the best pen of sheep. The show of pigs, poultry, and of roots has never been surpassed.

Lord Tredegar's Agricultural Show was opened at Newport (Monmouthshire) on Tuesday, the entries in all the departments being more numerous than at any previous exhibition. The prize offered by the Newport Corporation for the best horned breeding animal in the yard fell to Mr. Carwardine's Lord Wilton, in addition to taking the first award in its class. The 20-guineas prize annually given by Mr. Samuel Homfray for the best female animal was won by Mr. St. John B. Ackers, with his heifer Lady Carew.

The annual fat cattle show at Norwich was held on the 17th inst. The classes included some magnificent animals; and the prize-takers were his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord Hastings, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., Mr. Clement Stephenson (of Newcastle-on-Tyne), Mr. Alfred Taylor (of Starston), Mr. Robert Wortley, Mr. Henry Lambert (of Babraham, Cambridge), Mr. H. V. Sherringham (of South Creake, Fakenham), and Mr. S. Spencer (of Holywell, St. Ives).

The Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show opens to-day (Saturday), and will continue till Dec. 1. There is expected to be a good exhibition of English, Scotch, and Welsh cattle and sheep. A large entry has been received from Windsor and Sandringham. There are to be twenty-two judges.

The National Dog Show at Birmingham will open next Monday, and will continue for the three following days. The show will be fully equal to any of its predecessors. The judging takes place to-day (Saturday), and, as usual, the awards will be made in private. There are 936 entries in all, including eleven bloodhounds, nineteen deerhounds, eighty-six fox terriers, and seventy-two St. Bernards.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday Charles Edward Montague Malton, twenty-nine years of age, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for bigamy. He deserted his first wife, and pretended to marry a young woman who bought him out of the Guards. When arrested, he was engaged to be married to two other young women, and had promised to leave for America with one of them.

THE RECESS.

Some of that unflinching pluck under fluctuating circumstances, which won for the late Earl of Beaconsfield no mean measure of popularity, has fallen like a mantle on his colleagues. This is clear from the confident tone adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and, later, by Sir Richard Cross, who has been absolutely buoyant in his Lancashire speeches of the past week. Listening to these complacent utterances of the ex-Home Secretary, a stranger might have found it difficult to realise that some eighteen months ago only the country emphatically declared "by a large majority" against the Government of which Sir Richard Cross was a conspicuous ornament. But then the brisk self-satisfaction of the right hon. member for South-West Lancashire is so refreshing! Conveniently closing his eyes to the undeniable fact that Ireland was not an absolute Eden to live in when the late Administration was driven to enforce a Peace Preservation Act, Sir Richard Cross, with characteristic energy, denounced the supineness of the present Ministry for tolerating the maiming of brute animals, the shooting at women and children at night, and the general system of terrorism that prevailed in the sister isle. It was at the opening of a Conservative Club in Golborne last Saturday that Sir Richard thus freely inveighed against the Government, who had, he furthermore, contended, increased the local rates by £5,800,000, whilst their economical predecessors had reduced them to the extent of £1,577,000. Taking up the parable on Monday, at the inauguration of the Stockport Junior Conservative Association, the author of the Artisans' Dwellings Act (which has not yet improved the housing of the labouring classes in London, at any rate) looked forward quite cheerfully to the time when it should please Providence to place him at the Home Office once more, in order that he might do yet more for the working classes. So jubilant was Sir Richard Cross that he chirpingly predicted a reversal of the national verdict at the next general election. At Rochdale, the following evening, the same strain was caught up, and Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, arraigned for their manifold offences in Ireland, in Afghanistan, and in the Transvaal.

The Marquis of Hartington, nerved for the task by a day or two of pleasant-shooting with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Portland in his Grace's covers at Welbeck, will this (Saturday) afternoon essay to reply to the series of Cross philippics at the Blackburn Liberal demonstration.

Conservative organs indulged, not unreasonably, in a little crowing over the success of Mr. Thomas Salt at Stafford last Saturday. The lack of judgment not un seldom shown by the Liberal authorities in making a judicious choice of a candidate was observable at this election. Mr. George Howell, deserving as he was in every way to succeed the late Mr. Macdonald as artisan representative of Stafford, must have been a comparative stranger to the bulk of Liberal electors. Mr. Thomas Salt, on the other hand, is well known in the locality, has sat for the borough before, and was only defeated by a couple of hundred votes at the general election. Small wonder, then, that on Saturday Mr. Salt should have been returned by 1482 votes—a majority of 297 over Mr. Howell. A trial of strength between the respective parties is forthcoming in County Meath as well as Londonderry. Whilst the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Sir Samuel Wilson, and Mr. Dempsey are actively canvassing in Londonderry, the Land League authorities are said to be deliberating as to whom to run for the seat to be vacated by Mr. A. M. Sullivan. But, in spite of the ramifications and intimidations of the Land League, the overwhelming number of applications made by Irish tenants to the Land Court may be accepted as substantial proof that reason is gradually taking the place of passion in Ireland.

Mr. Arthur Arnold, as champion of the Greeks, on Saturday addressed his constituents at Salford, and corrected some of Lord Salisbury's alleged inaccuracies of statement with regard to the solution of the question of the Greek frontier. Genial advocate of a comprehensive Land Bill for England, Mr. James Howard on Monday evening delivered a lecture on this important subject in Westbourne Grove Chapel, touched on the reforms he would introduce, and remarked, in passing, that the yearly value of the produce of our fields was computed to be from £250,000,000 to £300,000,000, whilst the pastoral value of the land of the United Kingdom was reckoned at £2,000,000,000. The agricultural problem was also touched upon last Tuesday by the Duke of Manchester, who, in conveying to the Colonial Institute some seasonable information regarding the natural riches of Australia, dolefully confessed that he found his position as an English landlord worse than before his visit to the Antipodes. Home truths with regard to this same engrossing land difficulty came the same day from Sir T. D. Acland at the dinner of the Broadclyst Agricultural Society. And Tuesday also produced a joke from Sir John Lubbock! Addressing the Lewisham and Lee Liberal Club, the hon. Baronet, playfully referring to the acid oratory of Miss Fanny Parnell, said she was descended from Dr. Thomas Parnell, the poet, to whom we were indebted for the well-known verse:—

We call it only pretty Fanny's way.

GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

A daring robbery was committed on the evening of Wednesday week at the branch post-office in Hatton-garden, London, although it was not made public until a day or two afterwards. Shortly before five o'clock the gas in the office was extinguished. This naturally produced confusion, and immediately upon the gas being relighted it was discovered that two bags—one containing the ordinary mail, and the other the registered letters, some of which contained diamonds, watches, and jewellery to a considerable sum—had been stolen. At the time the gas was turned out there were between twenty and thirty people in the office buying stamps, dispatching telegraphic messages, and making inquiries. The general opinion is that the robbery was committed by several men, one of whom turned off the gas while the others carried off the bags. The Cape mail, bringing valuable packages, arrived on the previous evening, and the stolen parcels were being dispatched to Paris, Amsterdam, and different parts of England. The property stolen has been variously estimated from £10,000 to £80,000. The police are busily engaged in prosecuting inquiries; but at the time of going to press with our early edition the thieves were still at large. A reward of £1000 has been offered by the insurance companies, and the Post Office authorities have added £200, so that £1200 will be paid to any person who gives such information as may lead to the arrest of the culprits.

The following is the official description of those of the missing letters as to which information has been furnished by the consignors:—Twenty-three packets, containing seven rough diamonds, two crossed cheques, a gold bracelet, with five brilliants, star setting; a lottery ticket, 14,073; twelve steel spectacles, a piece of a watch, a ring with three diamonds and several small sparks around; a diamond bracelet, three clusters; a diamond earring, daisy pattern; fifteen

coral links, twenty-four brilliants, three £5 Bank of England notes (Nos. 79,186, 79,187, 79,188), these notes have been stopped; a £10 Bank of England note (No. 69,304); a Post Office order (No. 22,811); 6000 drilled sapphires; 2000 pairs of garnet bars; 240 pairs of sapphires; and a new Waltham crystal-glass watch (No. 1,464,392). Mr. W. D. Chadwick, a watchmaker and jeweller at Coventry, states that among the letters stolen was one addressed to him, containing 6000 sapphires, flatted and drilled, as well as 2000 pairs of garnet jewel holes.

Two men, named Gibson and Arthur Reeve, were arrested at Plymouth on Friday se'night on suspicion of being connected with the robbery, having in their possession £2715 in deposits and Bank of England notes. On Saturday they were brought before the magistrates, when a telegram was received from a firm of London solicitors requesting their detention as fraudulent debtors, and late on Saturday night an officer from the London Bankruptcy Court arrived in Plymouth, armed with warrants for the arrest of the brothers on that ground.

By instructions received from the Postmaster-General, a commissionaire has been told off to each of the Metropolitan post offices in charge of female clerks, and will remain on duty during the pressure of business hours.

The Post Office authorities, in view of the recent robbery of diamonds, have given instructions for a special survey of the arrangements in the district post offices throughout the country.

HOME NEWS.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, is gazetted to a viscounty.

The Glasgow University students have agreed to subscribe for a bust of Carlyle by Boehm, to be placed in the University.

Mr. G. Gulliver, M.B., M.R.C.P., has been appointed an assistant physician at St. Thomas's Hospital.

M. A. Van Wagner has declined the nomination of United States Vice-Consul for Great Britain.

Lord Ribblesdale, at his half-yearly audit at Leeds yesterday week, remitted 10 per cent of his tenants' rent.

Classes of the St. John Ambulance Association have been formed at the Windsor Centre for the Royal Horse Guards.

Mr. W. Ward, of Brixton, has bequeathed £20,000 and the residue of his estate to the City of London.

The Mercers' Company have given one hundred guineas in aid of the funds of the National Society.

The commissioners of Hove, Brighton, have decided to light the whole of the public streets by electricity.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, the eldest son of the German Imperial Chancellor, is to be temporarily attached to the German Embassy at London.

Sir Henry Thompson gave an address on Wednesday to the City School of Art, and Miss Thompson distributed the prizes to the successful students.

Mr. James Barnard, M.A., mathematical master of the Blackheath Proprietary School, has been elected head mathematical master of Christ's Hospital.

As the result of a poll at York on a proposal to adopt the Free Libraries Act in that city, the numbers were:—For the adoption of the Act, 3044; against, 4939.

The Coal and Corn and Finance Committee have resolved to give 500 guineas towards the new building fund for the City of London College—to be paid on the laying of the first stone.

A public park, which has cost, with the endowment fund for its maintenance, over £23,000, has been presented to the Corporation of Lancaster by Mr. James Williamson, of Ryelands.

A colliery explosion, which caused the death of five miners, occurred early on Monday morning at the Deep Pit at Hanley, which is owned by Earl Granville.

Mr. Thomas Richardson Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. William Henry Michael, Q.C., have been elected Masters of the Bench of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, in the place of Sir J. B. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. C. Clark, Q.C., deceased.

Mr. G. C. Lampson, of the schooner *Miranda*, has been unanimously elected to fill the office of commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, with Mr. Trego as vice and Mr. Charlwood as rear commodore.

At a meeting convened by the Society for the Abolition of Vivisection, and held on Monday at Willis's Rooms, several medical gentlemen spoke in condemnation of the practice of vivisection, and urged that by it much needless cruelty was inflicted without any adequate results.

The Lord Mayor presided for the first time over the Court of Common Council on the 17th, and was cordially greeted. A letter from the American Chargé-d'Affaires expressing his sense of the compliment paid to the United States' flag on Lord Mayor's Day was read.

An action by Mr. Clement Scott, a dramatic critic, against Mr. Sampson, the proprietor of the *Referee*, for libel, was concluded on Tuesday. The libel was an imputation that the plaintiff had obtained money from Admiral Carr-Glyn, and from several actors and actresses, by a system of black-mail. In summing up, Lord Coleridge told the jury that the libel was one of the strongest he had ever seen in a court of justice, and that it was a case for exemplary but not absurd damages. The jury awarded the plaintiff £1500.

A return has been published, arranged according to counties, showing the number of accounts of depositors in Post-Office Savings Banks remaining open on Dec. 31, 1880, with the amount, inclusive of interest, standing to the credit of these accounts. From this it appears that the total number of accounts open at the date mentioned in the United Kingdom was 2,184,972, and the total amount deposited £33,744,637. In England there were 1,963,604 accounts, with a total deposit of £30,545,306; in Wales, 65,833 accounts, with £941,523 total deposit. In Scotland the accounts numbered 68,400, with a total amount deposited of £219,973; while in Ireland there were 82,121 accounts, and the sum of £1,555,894 deposited.

The annual exhibition of the students' drawings at the Female School of Art was held yesterday week at Queens-square. The collection of students' productions comprised paintings in oil and water colours, pencil and sepia sketches, various designs, and specimens of wood carving. A picture of an old Jack Tar, one of a set that gained the artist, Miss Florence Reason, the Queen's gold medal, which was bought by her Majesty and presented by her to the Duke of Edinburgh, attracted much attention. At South Kensington, the college carried off the Queen's gold medal and scholarship, the Clothworkers' Scholarship, the Gilchrist Scholarship; and of the national medals, three silver, and several of bronze. The Queen's scholarship of £30 was taken by Miss Constance Wood; the Clothworkers', of £20, Miss M. D. Harding; the Gilchrist, of £50, first year, Miss O. Bode; second year, Miss E. Nisbet; the Queen's gold medal, Miss M. Harding. Misses F. Reason, E. Nisbet, and M. Carter secured silver medals.

MEAT-FREEZING APPARATUS.

An illustration of the unloading of a cargo of Australian frozen meat, in the South West India Docks, from the steamship *Catania*, was given in our last week's publication. It was accompanied by a notice of the "Dry Air Refrigerator," which is supplied to that vessel and others by the Haslam Foundry and Engineering Company, of Derby. We have equal satisfaction in recommending to public attention the Bell-Coleman Refrigerating Apparatus, which is that used on board the Orient Line steamship *Cuzco*; the *Dunedin*, carrying three hundred tons dead weight of fresh meat; and the *Strathleven*, with which, as before mentioned, the importation of Australian meat was commenced by Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn, and Co., of London, importers and shipowners. The *Strathleven* arrived in February of last year with thirty-three tons of meat in excellent condition. The Bell-Coleman Mechanical Refrigeration Company, of Nile-street, Glasgow, of which Mr. J. J. Coleman, Associate of the Institute of Engineers in Scotland, is managing partner and scientific director, seems entitled to the credit of having led the way in contriving such means of producing a very low temperature for the preservation of meat and other provisions during a long voyage, by the compression and subsequent expansion of air. We must refer to our contemporary the *Engineer*, of the 28th ult., for an explanation, with several diagrams, of the Bell-Coleman apparatus, which appears to work most successfully, reducing the temperature of the air 140 degrees or 150 degrees, while the machinery occupies less than a tenth of the space in the apartment to be cooled. Mr. J. J. Coleman has recently been invited by the Institute of Civil Engineers, of London, to furnish an account of the whole subject for the information of that society; and we desire, on public grounds alone, with a view to the encouragement of the trade in Colonial and American fresh meat, that it should be made known as widely as possible. As the first Australian and the first American cargo, preserved by this process, came across the ocean under his personal superintendence, Mr. Coleman is eminently qualified to speak with authority upon the practical results of the invention. The Bell-Coleman Company have already constructed fifteen large ship machines for meat cargoes, and nearly twice as many smaller machines for the cooling of provisions on board passenger-ships, including the *Peninsular* and *Oriental* Company's ships *Rome* and *Carthage*, and the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. Their apparatus is also in use at the Sydney abattoirs, by order of the New South Wales Government.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 3.

SUNDAY, NOV. 27.	
Advent Sunday. Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born, 1833. Morning Lessons: Isaiah i.; I Peter i. 1-22. Evening Lessons: Isaiah ii., or iv. 2; John x. 22. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Dr. Church, the Dean; 3.15, Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m. Rev. J. J. Hannah, Vicar of Brighton. St. James's, noon, Rev. Prebendary Kempe.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. R. N. Burnaby, Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Marylebone. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. F. Paget; 3 p.m., Rev. F. Garden, the Sub-Dean. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. J. J. Hannah, Vicar of Brighton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. A. Whitworth, Vicar of St. John's, Hammersmith.
MONDAY, NOV. 28.	
Moon's first quarter, 0.1 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Figure); and on Wednesday. Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. T. C. Hore, Three Years' Observations on Lake Tanganyika).	Alfonso XII. of Spain, born, 1857. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Bolas on Uses of Calcium Compounds). Birmingham National Dog Show (four days).
TUESDAY, NOV. 29.	
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Henry Wyld on Music) (four days). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on Recoil).	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. Institute of Chemistry, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on the Ethics of Professional Chemistry).
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.	
St. Andrew, Apostle and Martyr. Royal Society, anniversary, 4 p.m., dinner. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Berry on Pneumatic Clocks).	Scottish Corporation, annual dinner, (Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, in the chair). Albert Hall, Scottish Festival: Mr. Carter's Choir, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, DEC. 1.	
The Princess of Wales born, 1814. Philanthropic Society, general court, Gresham House, 1 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.	Chemical Society, 8 p.m. Archæological Institute, 4 p.m. Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, DEC. 2.	
Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1848. Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born, 1825. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Society's Patent Bill). Royal Society of Musicians: annual performance of Handel's "Messiah," St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. St. Anne's, Soho; Special Advent Service, 8 p.m. (a cantata by Bach).	Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on the Chemistry of Pigments). Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Platt on Anglo-Saxon Pet-names; Mr. H. J. Vogin on Corrections of English Spellings; Dr. J. H. Murray on Articles from the Society's Dictionary).
SATURDAY, DEC. 3.	
Schoolmasters' Society, 2 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.		
Nov.	6 30.164	49.7	45.8	98	6	56.3	39.4	SW. W.	74	0.010	
	7 30.152	50.7	47.9	91	10	56.2	41.0	WSW. E.	106	0.000	
	8 30.174	52.5	50.8	93	6	55.2	51.2	E.	182	0.005	
	9 30.017	47.4	40.1	83	10	55.6	42.9	E.	265	0.009	
	10 30.065	54.0	48.6	83	10	60.3	41.5	N. SW. WSW.	245	0.000	
	11 30.200	54.4	49.2	84	9	57.2	49.6	WSW. SW.	248	0.080	
	12 30.179	54.5	49.2	84	7	58.2	51.0	SSW. WSW. SW.	328	0.000	
	13 30.388	53.7	45.9	85	7	59.7	49.9	WSW. SW.	255	0.000	
	14 30.307	50.9	47.7	90	9	54.4	48.2	SW. SSW.	216	0.000	
	15 29.989	49.4	45.0	86	7	53.9	45.9	SSW.	357	0.000	
	16 29.875	51.8	46.0	82	9	55.2	43.2	SW. SSW.	622	0.225	
	17 29.846	48.2	39.8	75	5	55.1	43.0	WSW.	395	0.005	
	18 30.310	39.5	38.1	95	5	46.9	32.2	WSW. SSW.	94	0.025	
	19 30.124	46.9	42.5	86	4	53.4	41.6	SSW. S.	277	0.000	
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:											
FROM NOV. 6 TO NOV. 12.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.138	30.194	30.193	30.079	30.096	30.237	30.132				
Temperature of Air	51.5	51.5	53.2	48.0	50.3	55.0	51.0				
Temperature of Evaporation	53.2	48.9	52.5	46.0	53.8	53.9	52.4				
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW.	E.	E.	SW.	SW.	WSW.				
FROM NOV. 13 TO NOV. 19.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.384	30.364	30.420	30.076	29.756	30.306	30.216				
Temperature of Air	51.5	51.5	48.3	52.0	51.5	51.5	50.0				
Temperature of Evaporation	51.5	51.5	48.3	49.0	46.2	47.0	47.0				
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.				



LORD JUSTICE LINDLEY, THE NEW JUDGE OF APPEAL.



SIR ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

THE NEW JUDGE OF APPEAL.

The promotion of Mr. Justice Lindley to be one of the Lords Justices of Appeal in the High Court of Justice was announced several weeks ago. The Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley is eldest son of the late Dr. John Lindley, the eminent scientific botanist, Professor of Botany at University College, London. He was born at Acton, Middlesex, in 1828, and was educated at University College. In 1850, at Michaelmas Term, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and practised in the Equity Courts. In 1872 he was made one of the Queen's Counsel. He was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Judicature in May, 1875, upon which occasion her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He is author of "An Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and of a treatise on the "Law of Partnership and Companies."

Our Portrait of the new Lord Justice of Appeal is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, taken about five years ago.

SIR ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

This eminent member of the profession of surgery and munificent public benefactor was not long ago distinguished

afresh by his liberality and enterprise in paying the cost, £10,000, as at first estimated, of bringing "Cleopatra's Needle" from Alexandria to London. As the son of an officer of the British Army who served in the campaign against the French in Egypt at the beginning of this century, he had been led to bestow much study upon the historical antiquities of that country. He was born in 1809, and in 1831 was elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He is the author of several anatomical and medical works; but his most important treatises are those which relate to cutaneous diseases. Among these are "Diseases of the Skin," "On the Management of the Skin as a Means of Promoting and Preserving Health," "Portraits of Diseases of the Skin," "Lectures and Papers on Diseases of the Skin, and Cutaneous Syphilis," and other scientific works. He is also the author of "A Three-Weeks' Seamer through the Spas of Belgium and Germany," "The History of the Middlesex Hospital," and "Cleopatra Needle, with Brief Notes on Egypt and Egyptian Obelisks." He has been for many years consulting surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin*. In 1869 he presented to the Royal College of Surgeons his collection of specimens illustrative of the normal and abnormal structure of the human skin, and also the sum

of £5000 for the endowment of a professorship of dermatology. He accepted the offer made to him to become the first occupier of the chair, and in February, 1870, he commenced his first series of dermatological lectures. He now holds the high office of President of the Royal College of Surgeons, having been elected a Fellow in 1843, and a member of the Council in 1870. The Queen has been pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood, "in consideration of his munificent gifts for the support of hospitals and the encouragement of medical study." Sir Erasmus Wilson has recently published a volume entitled "The Egypt of the Past," which is an excellent compendious account of what is known of Egyptian history to the end of the thirty-first native dynasty, the last of the Pharaohs, about three and a half centuries before the Christian era. This volume, which is issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., is an acceptable contribution to the literature of the subject, and an additional proof of the varied accomplishments of the distinguished author.

Our portrait of Sir Erasmus Wilson is from a photograph taken at Claudet's Studio, Regent-street.

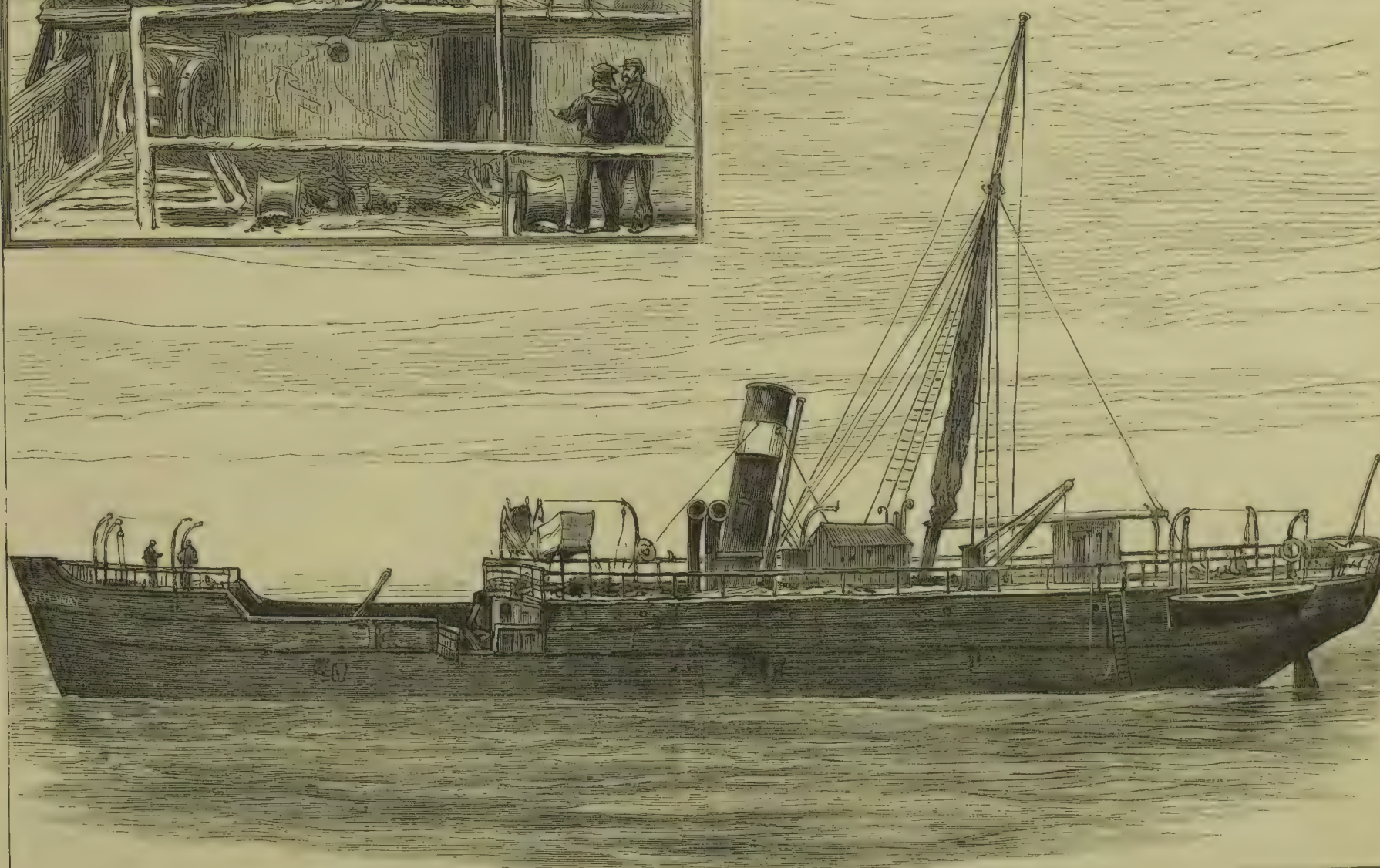
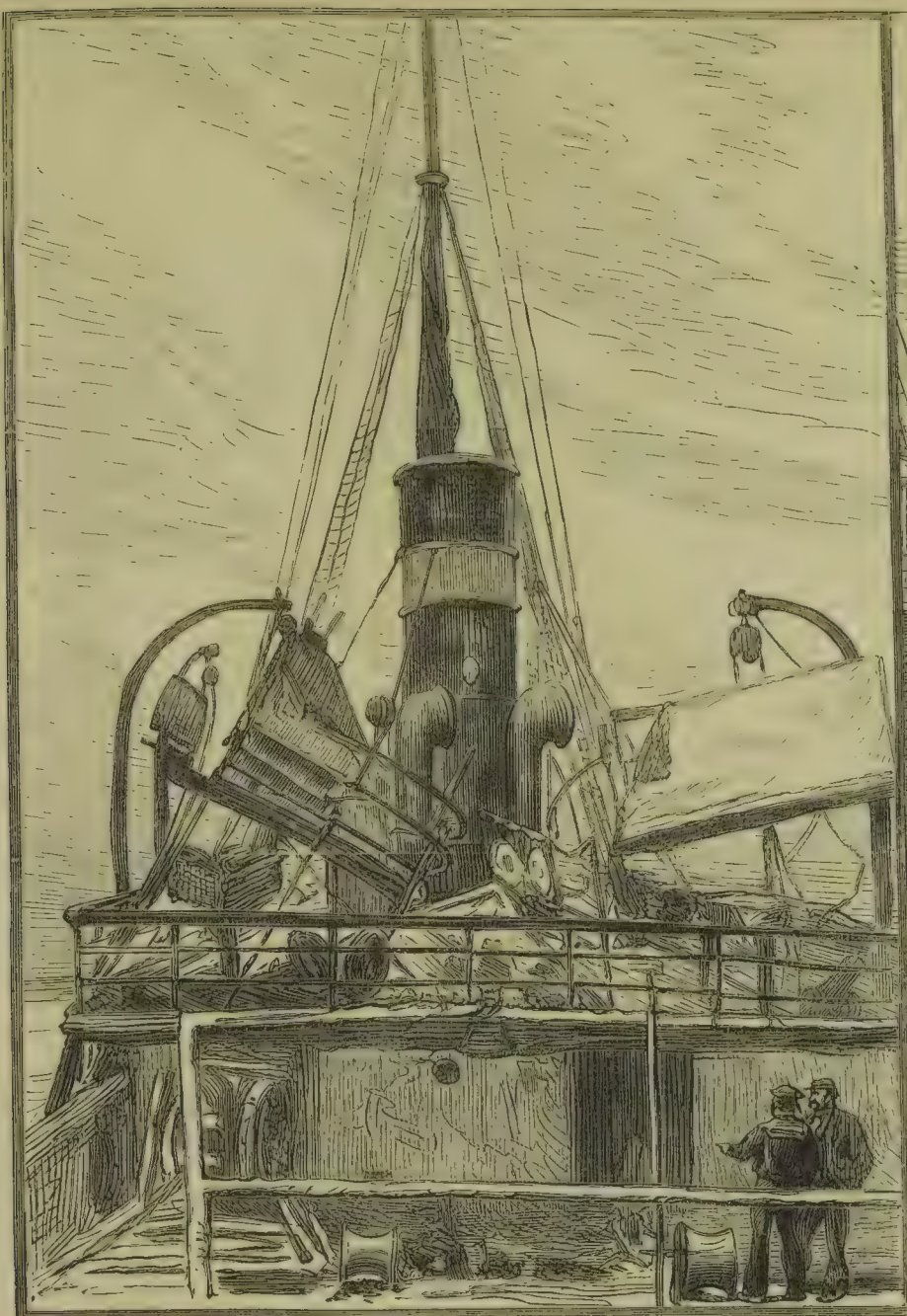
The dinner of the Bar to Sir George Bramwell will take place at the Inner Temple Hall next Monday, the 28th inst.



RECEPTION OF BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS BY THE NATIVE GOVERNOR OF MOHABO, MADAGASCAR.—SEE PAGE 522.



THE WAR IN TUNIS: ATTACK OF ARAB CAVALRY ON A FRENCH SQUARE.



Fore-Deck, looking aft, where the fire broke out.

Side of the Vessel, with broken bridge, under which the dead bodies were found.

THE BURNT STEAMER SOLWAY, LYING AT KINGSTOWN, DUBLIN BAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CHISWICK SCHOOL OF ART.

The new School of Art for Chiswick, situated in Bedford Park, was opened last Saturday evening. This building, designed by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, architect, of Woodstock-road, Bedford Park, honorary secretary to the School of Art, is in the same picturesque style of architecture that distinguishes all the houses on the Bedford Park Estate. Its external ornamentation is highly tasteful and artistic, while its internal accommodation, as regards light and space, is admirably adapted for the work of an art school. The course of study is to comprehend all branches of free-hand drawing, practical geometry and perspective, painting in oil, designing, and many other subjects. The directors are Mr. E. S. Burchett, of the South Kensington Schools, and Mr. F. Hamilton Jackson, formerly of the Slade School, University College. Classes will here be formed for art needlework, for pottery and tile painting, and also for etching. At the soirée on Saturday a pleasant evening was passed in listening to the excellent music that



THE CHISWICK SCHOOL OF ART.

had been provided by the committee, and also inspecting the numerous pictures that adorned the walls. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., said that, in inviting the company present to support the school and inviting his younger friends to enter as students, he wished emphatically to assure them that he was not asking them to join in what would be merely a source of pleasant and refined amusement. He looked upon education in art as the great instructor of the mind, the eye, and the hand, in proportion, in colour, in the relation of thing to thing, in measurement, and in everything that developed the judging faculty in man. It taught him to reason and to analyse, and not to run away satisfied with first impressions. A very eminent surgeon, who had begun life as an artist, once told him how much he had profited by his art studies in gaining power of discrimination and neatness. Among others present at the soirée were Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. J. T. Carr, Mr. Comyns Carr, Mr. T. Armstrong, Mr. Douglas Kingsford, Captain King, and Mr. Moncure Conway.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER AT SEA.

A terrible disaster, causing the death of twelve persons in a most painful and shocking manner, took place on Wednesday last week in St. George's Channel. This was a fire on board of the screw steam-ship Solway, on her way from Glasgow and Belfast to Bristol and Swansea. The Solway was a fine new vessel, of 400 tons, which cost between £20,000 and £30,000, and only made her first voyage three weeks ago. She was partly owned in Bristol and partly in Glasgow, where reside her managing owners, Messrs. W. Sloane and Co. She was of the highest class at Lloyd's, and all her arrangements had been made in accordance with modern requirements. She had steam steering gear and repeating telegraph from the bridge to the engine-room. The crew in her last trip consisted of nineteen, officers, engineers, and seamen, the commander being Captain William Fry, of Bristol, whose son, Mr. W. H. Fry, was second mate. There were fourteen passengers, including two or three soldiers of the 56th Regiment, and the cargo consisted of forty tons of castings, a lot of canvas Dundee goods, about 200 casks of rum and other spirits, one hundred tons of sugar, sixty tons of pig iron, confectionery, drapery goods, one hundred tons bread stuffs, linen, ships' stores, fifty cases of Singer's sewing machines, and general coasting cargo. The steamer left Belfast on Tuesday afternoon, having put in there on her voyage from Glasgow. All went well until six o'clock on Wednesday morning, when about twenty miles from Rockabill, off the Skerries, a barrel of naphtha oil burst on the fore main deck. The oil ran along the deck to the steerage, where it came in contact with a fire, and in a moment the vessel was in flames, the mast and fore main deck burning fiercely. To heighten the horror of the scene, there was a violent gale and a heavy sea running. Six of the passengers, who were on the steerage deck at the time, were enveloped in flames, and before they could escape their shrieks of terror and agony were silenced in a terrible death. The rest of the passengers and crew, some fearfully burnt, fled to the stern of the vessel. A party of five persons, believing that in a few minutes the flames would reach the rest of the highly-inflammable cargo, launched a boat and put off towards the shore. This boat has been found empty, and it is feared that the five persons, among whom was the captain's son, were all drowned. The flames meanwhile continued to spread with great rapidity, and the scene on board, as described by the survivors, was one of terrible anguish. The fire, fed by the oil and the timber, raged fiercely, rising high in the air, rendering the portion of the ship in which it burnt a blazing, crackling mass of ruin. The captain ordered the crew to throw buckets of water upon the flames, and by this means, with the aid of a donkey-engine and hose, and unwearying efforts, the men succeeded in preventing the flames from extending further. From that time till evening the ship lay in the midst of a heavy sea, exposed to the fury of the storm, and with its crew manfully contending with the flames. Between five and six o'clock a pilot-boat, attracted by the signals of distress, put off from shore to the assistance of the Solway. A pilot went on board, and the vessel was then steered for Kingstown harbour. There she was run aground, the hold being half filled with water, by which the fire had been subdued. Our three illustrations are from sketches of the vessel as she lay off Kingstown. The principal one shows the whole larboard or port side of the vessel, with the bulwarks burnt away from the fore main deck, where the casks of oil had been lashed to them. The place where the fire broke out, just under the broken bridge aft of the fore deck, is shown in the two smaller illustrations; it was here that the dead bodies were found, horribly burnt and charred, when the vessel was boarded by those who came to the rescue.

AN OFFICIAL VISIT IN MADAGASCAR.

We present one more illustration, from the sketches by Staff-Surgeon J. N. Stone, R.N., of the scenes at Mohabo, in the south-west of Madagascar, when the Hova Governor of that province received in state the visit of Captain C. E. Foote and the officers of H.M.S. Ruby, who had come up from the coast, at Mourondava, in pursuance of the Governor's polite and hospitable invitation. These gentlemen, the superior officers in full uniform, are shown in the left foreground of this sketch, walking up to the front of the house or hut occupied by the Governor, who stands there, with his aide-de-camp, in military attire of the European fashion, awaiting their approach. One or two seamen and marines, forming the Captain's escort, with an English settler who had accompanied the party from Mourondava, appear in the centre of the foreground. The Governor's guard of honour are drawn up at the right and left of his mansion, which is surrounded by other dwellings of a similar description. A few natives, who probably belong to the Governor's family or household, squat on the ground, enjoying the scene as spectators.

The Earl of Ellesmere was present on Monday at two meetings held in the parish of St. John, Little Hulton, to inaugurate two literary institutes, one on either side of the parish, which is divided by the colliery line of railway connecting the Ashtonfield and Ellesmere Collieries. The Vicar, the Rev. J. E. Gull, presided.

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OPENING OF THE NEW IRISH LAND COURT IN CONNAUGHT.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



UNDER POLICE PROTECTION: A SKETCH AT THE CLAREMORRIS COURT-HOUSE, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



CONSULTING THE PRIEST: A SKETCH AT CLAREMORRIS, COUNTY MAYO, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE IRISH LAND COURT.

Our Special Artist in the West of Ireland, Mr. A. O'Kelly, furnishes the Sketches engraved for this week's publication, which represent the scenes at the opening of the Western Sub-Commission of the Land Court, for Connaught, at the town of Claremorris, in the county of Mayo, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The Sub-Commission consists of Mr. J. G. M'Carthy, solicitor, ex-M.P. for Mallow; Mr. O'Shaughnessy, gentleman farmer; and Mr. Houghton, landed proprietor. The Chairman, Mr. M'Carthy, wore a robe of black cloth, with fur border. The courthouse, which is a moderate-sized building, was crowded to excess by tenants of the ordinary class, and they showed the liveliest interest in what was going on. They listened with marked attention and increasing approval while Mr. M'Carthy explained the object and scope of the Act, and stated the spirit in which the Commissioners proposed to administer it. There were a number of priests present from different parts of the country, who attended on behalf of the people in their several districts for the purpose of reporting on their return how things were likely to go with them. They seemed to be much pleased with what they heard, and when the Commissioners rose the tenants could be seen gathered around their respective spiritual guides, and in a short time there was scarcely a tenant in town who was not in possession of a form of notice to fix a fair rent. The filling up of the form was a matter of some difficulty, and the work was continued at the hotels and public-houses until a late hour in the evening. A number of landlords also attended at the opening of the Court, amongst whom was Mr. Walter Burke, of Curragh-leigh. The audience also included Miss Gardiner, whose courageous conduct in keeping at bay with a revolver in the streets of Ballina a furious mob by which she was attacked attracted a good deal of attention some time ago. There were two policemen in the body of the court, who appeared to be an escort for her protection; she was accompanied by another lady, as her land-agent.

The Chief Commissioners in Dublin—namely, Mr. Justice O'Hagan, Mr. Little, Q.C., and Mr. Vernon—held three separate Courts last Monday, and were occupied in the reception of proof of service of originating notices in cases of application to fix judicial rents. About forty-seven thousand applications to fix judicial rents have been received at the offices of the Land Commission.

A new Land League manifesto is being secretly circulated in Ireland. It is signed "By order of the Executive of the Irish National Land League," and says, "If any tenant on an estate pays his rent none of the other tenants on the estate will receive any support from the League. The utmost exertion is to be used to influence tenants from applying to the Land Court. We urge on the farmers of Ireland uniform compliance with the 'No rent' manifesto, as a measure of passive resistance which must ultimately obtain for them much more than they need ever expect from applying to the Land Commissioners."

On Monday night an incendiary outrage was perpetrated at Banagher, near Shannon Harbour. The dwelling-house, out-offices, and stockyard, belonging to a farmer were fired, and totally consumed. Some cows and horses in the out-offices were badly burned; a number of pigs were destroyed. The family narrowly escaped with their lives. Several additional arrests of Land Leaguers have been effected by the Government in different parts of the country. On Monday, the magistrates of the county of Dublin met under the presidency of Viscount Monek, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and passed resolutions approving of the action of the Government and the measures taken to preserve the peace of the country. An influential meeting of magistrates and landowners in the county of Leitrim has passed a series of resolutions expressing a desire to assist the Government in their efforts to restore law and order in Ireland, but disapproving of the operations of the new Land Court.

ON THE CASCAPEDIAC, LOWER CANADA.

Our readers will probably recollect that this Journal contained, in the publication of Aug. 6, a page of Engravings from Sketches by Lord Archibald Campbell, brother of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, representing the scenery of the Cascapediatic river, in Lower Canada, where the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, accompanied by Lord Archibald Campbell and several ladies and gentlemen, passed some two or three weeks in the summer of last year. Lord Archibald Campbell is known in the Argyllshire Highlands by the Gaelic name of "Sonachen," which he therefore appended as the signature to his interesting descriptive letter; but we acknowledged it as a communication from him; and we gladly take this opportunity to publish two more of the Sketches with which he has favoured us, at the same time with those in which the Marquis of Lorne has delineated the far more remote and vaster landscapes of the great North-West Territory, and the Rocky Mountains. As for the Cascapediatic, a famous salmon river amidst picturesque and romantic foreign scenery, its geographical situation has been explained to lie in that part of the Province of Quebec, on the right or east shore of the wide estuary of the St. Lawrence, which is adjacent to New Brunswick, and is reached by the Intercolonial Railroad, from Halifax, on the way to Montreal. The peninsula of Gaspé, in which this territory ends on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is separated from New Brunswick by the Bay of Chaleur, and this receives the Cascapediatic, the Metapediatic, the Restigouche, and several other streams, inviting to the tourist and to the sportsman. The more particular topography of the Cascapediatic, which runs southward into Chaleur Bay, was described by our correspondent "Sonachen;" he noticed the successive camps or stations formed by the Marquis of Lorne's party up this river; first "Woodman's," thirteen miles from the sea, where the lower camp was established; and the conical mountain "Piko," which is 1000 ft. high, and covered with dense wood; then, still farther up, "Middle Camp," "Trackety," "Indian Falls," "Lazy Bogan," and "Lake Branch," with the best pools and casts for salmon, and possibilities of getting sight of moose. These local particulars, as well as his description of the French Canadian and Indian or half-breed guides, the birch-bark canoes propelled by poling across the river, and other incidents of the refreshing sojourn on the banks of the Cascapediatic last year, will not have been forgotten. One of Lord Archibald Campbell's Sketches, it will be observed, shows the wooden cottages that were put up for the accommodation of Princess Louise and her ladies, in the hope that her Royal Highness would be able to revisit the spot in the summer of this year.

In the report of the Directors of the Royal Gardens, Kew, recently issued, on their progress and condition during the year 1880, it is stated that the number of visitors to the gardens during the year was 723,681, which was 1741 less than that of 1878. The number admitted on Whit Monday—61,831—was the largest admitted on any single day.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

The reader will find a copious store of fresh and lively descriptions of interesting foreign places and people in two thick and closely printed volumes published by Mr. Murray, entitled *The Land of the Midnight Sun*. The geographical division to which this picturesque name is given is the great Scandinavian peninsula, comprising Sweden, Norway, and Lapland, at the extreme north of which, on Midsummer days, the sun hardly condescends to dip his orb much below the horizon at the hour when the generality of honest people go to bed. The author of this complete and masterly account of recent travelling observations is already well known to fame, being Mr. Paul Du Chaillu, a gentleman from the Southern States of America, whose explorations of West Central Africa, and his revelations of the condition of some negro tribes, and of their neighbours, the gorillas, excited much wonder throughout Europe some twenty years ago. It is certainly not less pleasant to learn from this able writer something more than we may possibly have known before of the manners and habits of life prevailing among the rustic Swedes and Norwegians, and that singular nation, the Lapps, with all of whom he conversed in a frank and friendly spirit, like a true man of the world. These volumes are ornamented and illustrated with above three hundred woodcuts, and furnished with a serviceable map. They will suffice for the entertainment of many quiet evenings by the home fireside this winter; and their perusal will give a large amount of correct knowledge of some of the most interesting countries in Europe. But we should rather advise the student whose main object is to get information, instead of following the order of the chapters in this book, to select for beginning those which present a scientific description of the whole Scandinavian region. Its geology is ably sketched in Chapter XVIII. of the first volume; and the succeeding chapters treat of the Fjords along the coast, the Glaciers, distinguishing the Sognefjord, Hardanger, and Aardal Fjords, and the Justedal and Nygaard glaciers. The second volume contains a special chapter on the climate of Scandinavia; and there is an obvious advantage in learning the physical conditions of the land, in a general way, before we accompany the traveller from one district to another. We shall also, pretty frequently, hear of "setters," and it is well to be apprised of what they are; mountain huts or cottages, for temporary summer habitation, like the Alpine chalets of Switzerland, where the peasants dwell in those months when their cattle are kept on the upland pastures. Mr. Du Chaillu has collected much information concerning the domestic, social, and industrial welfare of different races and classes of the people, their agricultural economy, land, stock, and other property, and the laws and customs by which they are ruled. In general, his reports are favourable to the national character, and show the existence of a fair average of middling prosperity, at least of homely comfort and tolerable security, which the benevolent mind will regard with satisfaction. The Norwegians, indeed, stand higher than the Swedes in the author's esteem, though he speaks well of both nations; and one feels all the better and happier for reading so much candid and temperate commendation of any portion of mankind. At the same time, we are encouraged to hope that the virtues of honesty, industry, frugality, purity of family life, and hospitality to strangers, may still be cherished here and there in Great Britain and America, and on the Continent of Europe south of the Baltic; possibly, more or less, in other quarters of the globe. "Well, God mend us all!" is the most wholesome conclusion to a partial or general survey of humanity, whether in Christendom or outside its limits; but there is nothing in Mr. Du Chaillu's book that can foster the misanthropic mood. Of most people whom he met, from the late good King Charles XV. of Sweden, a good King, and a good fellow, to the amiable and accomplished family at Krokengard, the worthy pastor of Vang, Prest Konow, the Radical M.P., or Storthingman, Nils Tune, the warm-hearted Dalecarlian folk, who made him their "Brother Paul," the brave, kind, cheerful men and women, mothers and maidens, and even the Lapps of the northern wilderness, he gives a pleasant account. The anecdotes of their behaviour and conversation are related with such ease and simplicity as to render them both more credible and more agreeable. It is scarcely needful to say that the book contains abundance of minute descriptions of local scenery, and of Swedish and Norwegian cities, public buildings, towns and villages, with separate notices of the different provinces; their administrative affairs, the fisheries, forests, mines, and other material interests of the country; and the Scandinavian antiquities, both historical and pre-historic. We do not see that anything is omitted, or insufficiently treated, of all that a traveller could be expected to tell us.

A remarkable contrast to Mr. Du Chaillu's book, in tone and style, and in the manner of dealing with the subject, is the single thin volume by Mr. F. L. H. Morrice, called *The Nightless North, a Walk Across Lapland* (Jones and Piggott, Cambridge; W. Kent and Co., London). The author, with a travelling companion, Mr. Killearn, and a dog named Barle, made a summer trip by sea round the North Cape, up Varanger Fjord, to Vadsø, and thence performed a pedestrian journey of several hundred miles southward to Haparanda, at the mouth of the Tornea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, "roughing it" a good deal among the Lapps. They had some shooting and fishing, lodged very uncomfortably, and sometimes could scarcely get food to eat. The river Muonio, apparently the upper stream of the Tornea, the boundary that divides Sweden from Russian Finland, has been described by preceding travellers; and of the Lapps there is not much to be told that is new or pleasing to learn. Mr. Morrice seems more intent upon telling us how Mr. Killearn and he got through various small personal troubles, disputes, delays, and disappointments; how often they were fatigued, wet, hungry, disgusted with native ways and dirt, or plagued by mosquitos, and by other insects. It is evident that these gentlemen have an uncommon share of fortitude and endurance, but their testimony would not incline the reader to join them in a walk across Lapland.

Still farther to the north-east, along the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and beyond the White Sea or Gulf of Archangel, is *Siberia in Europe*, part of the vast Russian dominions, visited in 1875 by Mr. Henry Seebohm and Mr. J. A. Harvie-Brown. Mr. Seebohm's volume bearing this title was published some months since by Mr. Murray. The district of which it gives a very accurate description is the valley of the Petchora river, between the 50th and 56th degrees of east longitude, on the Siberian shore nearly opposite Novaya Zemlya, or Nova Zembla. Ornithology is the predominant study in the observations of these travellers, Mr. Harvie-Brown, especially, being a naturalist of repute in that department; but Mr. Seebohm bestowed also some attention upon the people of the country, the Samoyedes, a nomadic race of Mongols, probably akin to the Lapps, subsisting chiefly by their herds of reindeer. The aspects of that immense plain, uncultivated and during part of the year uninhabitable, with its extensive "tundras," or mossy bogs and desolate moors, covered with snow through a prolonged winter, are set before us in this book. It would

seem a country better for birds than for men, and it is the summer residence of many species which come to us for the winter. The Russian town, or rather village, of Ust-Zylma, on the Petchora, seven or eight hundred miles from Archangel, has some curious local features, and is the abode of a religious colony of "Old Believers." At the mouth of the river, three hundred miles below, is the trading station or hamlet of Alexievka, with which we are also made acquainted; and Mr. Seebohm has certainly added something to our geographical knowledge.

The wife of Captain Andrew Scott-Stevenson (42nd Highlanders) Civil Commissioner of Kyrenia under the new British Government in Cyprus, wrote a very pleasant book about that island a twelvemonth ago. Many readers will be glad to join company with this clever lady again in *Our Ride Through Asia Minor*. The parts of Asia Minor traversed by Captain and Mrs. Scott-Stevenson, with two gentlemen of their acquaintance, in an equestrian tour conducted with much spirit and intelligence, are those lying nearest to Cyprus; and the ancient Cilicia, with Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul, is one of the first described. The party, in April, 1880, landed at Beyrout, in Syria, visited Aleppo and Alexandretta, near the site of Antioch, and crossed the Taurus mountain range into Asia Minor, where they made a tour of several weeks, from Adana and Tarsus northward to Kaisariyeh, thence to Konieh (the Iconium of the "Acts"), and south again by Karaman to the seacoast, there re-embarking for Cyprus. Mrs. Scott-Stevenson has a lively, piquant, archly diverting style of narrative and remark, which makes her book more than readable; and she gives us much incidental knowledge of the real state of Asiatic Turkey. Her opinion of the Turkish character is good, but of Turkish administration she finds herself obliged to speak with considerable severity. The Circassians are denounced as a very bad sort of people, and she does not like the Armenians at all. In short, the predilections and aversions of the authoress, as is natural to her sex, are expressed with much vivacity, for which some allowance is to be made when the reader attempts to form an impartial judgment. The book is published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

The author of "Six Months in Meccah," Mr. John F. Keane, who travelled in Arabia, like Captain Burton, disguised as a Mohammedan pilgrim, makes a second appearance in *My Journey to Medinah* (Tinsley Brothers). He travelled from the first to the second of the Arabian sacred cities, under the name of Hajji Mohammed Amin, acting as the servant of a rich Mussulman native of India, whom he calls the Ameer. The author himself is son of the Rev. W. Keane, formerly senior Canon of the Cathedral at Calcutta, but has spent seven years of his life among Mohammedans, serving part of that time as officer of a merchant-vessel. He seems to have got through an ample share of that rough-and-tumble sort of experience which may well be called "knocking about," and of which he gives a sample in this narrative, related with a good deal of shrewdness and humour. Camels and Bedawins, as might be expected, with a variety of nasty, provoking, and dangerous tricks practised by those children of the desert upon the companions of the tedious caravan, take up a large part of the book. He was treacherously stabbed from behind, and nearly died from loss of blood, a few days before his arrival at Medinah, but was enabled to visit the hallowed burial-places of the Prophet, which few Englishmen have ever done, and to depart in safety. Having reached the seaport of Jeddah, he there embarked for Bombay. We may, in this connection, bestow passing notice upon one of the publications of the Religious Tract Society, *Past and Present in the East*, by the Rev. Harry Jones, Prebendary of St. Paul's, a popular London clergyman, and agreeable writer of sketches at home and abroad. He went up the Nile, into the Desert of Sinai, by Hebron to Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, Samaria, Galilee, and the "coasts of Tyre and Sidon," availing himself of the tickets issued by Messrs. T. Cook and Son. His observations have no particular novelty, but they are sensible, lively, and agreeable to the notions of well-disposed English people in general. Some part of them appeared in the *Leisure Hour* and other periodicals a short time ago.

Melancholy associations rather augment than detract from the interest attached to *Matabele Land and The Victoria Falls*: edited by C. G. Oates (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), a large, handsome, well and freely illustrated volume, containing an account of "a naturalist's wanderings in South Africa." The "naturalist" was the late Mr. Frank Oates, F.R.G.S., who, unhappily, died of fever a few days after he had left the river Zambezi on his way homewards, and whose note-books and letters supplied most of the material from which the book has been compiled. The "naturalist" died in February, 1875, at the early age of thirty-four, and it may seem at the first blush that the record of his experiences might have been published before 1881; but weighty, if not wholly satisfactory, reasons are given for the delay. It may be thought, moreover, that in the last few years enough and more than enough has been published about South Africa, save from the military and political points of view; but whoever holds that opinion will very probably be inclined to alter it after reading but a few pages of the splendid volume under consideration. The short memoir is of itself an adequate apology, if any were needed, for telling the tale of travels performed, perils passed through, adventures and misadventures encountered, and observations and collections made by so promising, energetic, enthusiastic an explorer and lover of all that appertains to natural science. The volume, moreover, is unusually rich in maps, wonderfully stocked with chromo-lithographs, woodcuts, and elaborate coloured plates, which must be seen to be appreciated, and cannot be seen without admiration, and furnished with a very bulky but useful appendix, containing notes relating to ethnology, ornithology, herpetology, entomology, and botanical matters, together with a sort of short glossary and with that helpful index which in the case of such works is especially desirable. The "naturalist" was, as the poet is said to be, born so: in his boyhood he delighted to con the pages of Waterton and Buffon and to pore over the plates of "Audubon's Birds." Thus he visited in his boyish imagination the distant, mysterious, fascinating lands where, whilst fulfilling the dream of his earliest ambition, he was to find his grave before his prime. He was born under an evil star, as most men count evil: he broke down through overwork, and did not take even an ordinary degree at Oxford, and he fell almost a martyr to the cause of science in the flower of his manhood; but, on the other hand, it has been said that "whom the gods love, die young," and it were better to think of him as a member of that special company, whose record of life, however brief, is always peculiarly interesting.

We are informed that the remaining copies (about 300) of the Edition de Luxe of Charles Dickens's works have been purchased by Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. There were only 1000 copies published, of which more than 700 were subscribed for; and as each sheet is printed the type is broken up, so that copies of this edition will shortly, in all probability, be difficult to obtain.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

Among the publications of the Religious Tract Society, at this season, are several handsome gift-books, the contents of which seem likely to be attractive to the general reader. Nothing can be more seasonable than *Winter Pictures*, by Poet and Artist, comprising a hundred select pieces of good English poetry, descriptive of the outdoor and indoor scenes of common life, in town and country, at the time of year, the Christmas and New-Year festivities and solemnities, and the moral sentiments proper to such anniversary occasions. The wood engravings, by Mr. Edward Whymper, are designed in accordance with the subjects and tone of the poems selected by the editor, whose choice does credit to his taste and judgment.

The next volume published by the Society which comes under notice is *Footprints of Italian Reformers*, by the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, illustrated with many views of Piedmont, Tuscany, Lombardy, and the Roman States, their famous historic cities, Turin, Pisa, Florence, and Sienna, Milan and Venice, Rome and Naples, Perugia, Bologna, Ferrara, and Trent, and the scenes and buildings associated with past struggles for religious truth and freedom. Too little is known, by many of our countrymen who feel an interest in the history of Protestantism, and who may possibly have read something about Luther, and something about the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, concerning the preachers and martyrs of evangelical doctrine in the southern peninsula. The Waldenses are sometimes confounded with the Vaudois, sometimes with the Albigenses of Southern France. Signor Emilio Comba, of Florence, Author of the "Storia della Riforma Italiana," has gathered much information about their origin, which he dates from the twelfth century. Their name was derived from Peter Waldo, of Lyons, and they appear to have been emigrants from Eastern France who settled in the Piedmontese valleys. Dr. Stoughton, who visited their descendants in the Val Pellice, at Bobbio and Angrogna, and farther towards Aosta, recalls some interesting anecdotes of their fidelity under cruel persecution. At Pisa and Lucca, he finds traces of Peter Martyr, the Prior of San Frediano, who became a leader of the Reformation in Luther's time. In Florence, there is the imposing figure of Savonarola; and Sienna, Perugia, Orvieto, and Viterbo, picturesque old towns of Central Italy, have contributed notable examples of resistance to Romish error. Juan Valdés, Bernardino Ochino, and the noble lady, Vittoria Colonna, are shining lights of the same period at Naples; at Ferrara, there was the Duchess Renée, with Madame de Soubise, Olimpia Morata, Lavinia della Rovere, and other Protestant women of superior culture, and with Aonio Paleario, their teacher of Greek; these form an interesting group. The chapter devoted to Rome alone is full of martyr examples. Dr. Stoughton proceeds to Bologna and Modena, which have many agreeable literary reminiscences. In the Venetian Republic, and in the Duchy of Milan, he finds historical incidents belonging to the Reformation period, which deserve to be remembered; and he concludes with a visit to the scene of the famous Council of Trent, which sat from 1545 during nearly twenty years, to settle the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Stoughton's notices of these subjects are free from the spirit of intolerance, but he does not here attempt to enter into serious theological discussion.

Another of the Religious Tract Society's compilations, of a class which has met with popular favour in past years, is entitled *Indian Pictures, Drawn with Pen and Pencil*. It is made up of a large collection of engravings, views of places in India, and of the architecture, the sculpture, the native costumes, and the habits of various classes of people, with a descriptive commentary written by the Rev. W. Urwick, who has drawn his information from the standard books upon this subject. Ceylon, Madras, Bengal, the North-west Provinces and Oude, the Punjab, Rajpootana, Central India, and the Bombay Presidency, are successively exhibited to the readers in a dioramic fashion, with abundant display of striking pictures, and never so as to become tedious. It would be a good book for a school prize.

Our readers have occasionally been treated with illustrations of the gay and fashionable watering-place on the sea-coast of East Yorkshire. *Sketches of Scarborough*, drawn by John Dinsdale, and dedicated to Lord Derwent, will furnish an agreeable souvenir of the past summer or autumn sojourn there. The drawings, which are lithographed, represent the bay, the cliffs, the town, the Esplanade, the Gardens, the Saloon, the Aquarium, the Sands, but more especially the company, residents and visitors, many of whom can be personally identified. Mr. Dinsdale's work is published at Darlington, by J. Bailey; and by Simpkin and Marshall, in London.

We now return once more to the inspection of a pile of illustrated books for children, in addition to those which have already been noticed in this Journal.

Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of London and Belfast, have produced a beautiful colour-printed book, called *At Home*, illustrated by J. G. Sowerby, and decorated by Thomas Crane. It is not expensive; and it will delight the elders, if their taste be good, as much as the children. The verses are pleasing, easy, brisk with their innocent personalities, and inspired with good-natured fun. The figures of the young people, though not so perfectly childlike as those which Miss Kate Greenaway can draw, are exceedingly pretty; and the accessories, the furniture of rooms, tables and chairs, beds, carpets, shelves, plates and dishes, or the scenery of garden, field, and river-bank are rendered still better than the figures. Much use has been made, and with very agreeable effect, of the subdued tints now in vogue, such as the pale and dusky greens, relieved by the ruddy hues of bright woodwork, or fresh sand, or a brick wall. It is good for the eye and mind to be early familiarised with the genuine pleasure derived from these combinations. But the most charming feature of the book, to our liking, consists of the properly decorative designs, the borders of pages, the corner-pieces, the head-and-tail-pieces, supplied by Mr. Crane, some of which are of singular beauty, especially those making an artistic use of the forms of plant growth, harmonised with the effect of geometrical proportion.

There is much originality of design, and the graces of simple poetical narrative and of bright pictorial illustration, in *Eva's Mulberry-Tree*, with numerous coloured drawings, by E. L. Seeley (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday). It is not a merely childish story, though likely to be attractive to children; it runs through some of the notable and stirring passages of English history. The mulberry-tree was planted more than three hundred years ago, by a certain little Eva of that remote period, then living at Brandon Hall. It grew through the reigns of Queen Bess and King James, through the wars of King Charles and the Commonwealth, the Restoration, and the first two Georges, till the marriage of George III. to Queen Charlotte. Successive generations of children, belonging to the same family of country gentry at Brandon Hall, with one Eva after another, played under the old mulberry-tree, and shared the excitement caused by historic events in their time. This idea is worked out in lively and spirited verses, accompanied by

many little pictures full of dramatic expression, altogether making a book that cannot fail to interest the youthful mind.

A pretty fairy tale, called *Heartsease and the Rabbits*, is published by Messrs. H. Sotheran and Co., Piccadilly. The writer is one to whom we owe a book of East African travel, "The Cradle of the Blue Nile," which was not published anonymously; but in this instance he writes first for his own nephews and nieces, unless the seven droll little figures in the pictorial dedication are rather those of infantine relatives of the artist, "D.Y.," who furnishes more than forty clever designs for the illustrations to this story. "Heartsease" is the name of a little white fairy, with blue eyes, red lips, and yellow hair, and of course with silver wings. She is very good, and loves all living creatures, even the ugly spiders, but she likes the butterflies better. She goes to the Rabbits' ball at the Burrow, invited by her friend Mrs. Bunnie, and sees Miss Flossy Bunnie, the belle of the evening, but there she also meets less agreeable company, Mr. Weasel and Mr. Rat, editors of the *United Vermin Gazette*, and Mr. Cheshire Cat, the horrible comic vocalist. By-and-by, there is a wedding in the Bunnie family; but sorrow, trouble, and danger from the cruel foes of their race presently beset the harmless folk; and succour is finally due to a very kind little girl. The story is archly, sympathetically, and pleasantly told, and will be sure to interest the children.

We should decidedly recommend *The Guests at Home*, a sequel to "The Guests of Flowers," by C. E. Meekerke (Griffith and Farran); but it has no pictures, only some beautiful little designs to adorn the headings and endings of the chapters. It is chiefly concerned with the affairs of the bees in their hive, the rule of their careful queen, their work, their dwelling, their commerce, and their battles, of which Sir John Lubbock and others have told us such wonderful things. All this is related in a very pleasing style, and it is delightful to learn natural history in this lively and easy way.

A series of "Mährchen," as Germans would call them, highly poetical and imaginative in conception, but designed to impress the mind with convictions of moral and religious truth, bears the title, *Under the Sunset*. This is the name of the first story; the others are "The Rose Prince," "The Invisible Giant," "The Shadow Builder," "How Seven went Mad," "Lies and Lilies," "The Castle of the King," and "The Wondrous Child." The author calls himself, on the titlepage, Bram Stoker, M.A., and shows considerable power of writing in this manner, with manifest earnestness of purpose. The illustrations, designed by W. Fitzgerald and W. V. Cockburn—some of them etchings—have a certain degree of artistic merit. The volume is finely printed, and Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are the publishers.

We would mention with approval *A Winter Nosegay, Tales for Children at Christmastide*, published by W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen; *Dreams, Dances, and Disappointments*, by Gertrude Konstan and E. and N. Casella, verses with coloured pictures (T. De la Rue and Co.); and F. Warne's "Buttercup Series" of little sixpenny books. The yearly volumes of Routledge's "Every Boy's Annual" and "Every Girl's Annual," and "Little Wide Awake;" the "Family Friend" (S. W. Partridge), and "Home Words;" and the "Little Folks' Album of Music (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) will be received, as usual, with the due share of popular favour.

ART BOOKS.

So little is known of the sculptor and architect of the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's—the facts of his life are so fast fading into obscurity, and all traces of many of his works are so rapidly disappearing—that Mr. Walter Armstrong's *Biographical Study of Alfred Stevens*, published by the Librairie de l'Art (London: Remington and Co.), is to be warmly welcomed, short as it is, and scant as are the materials collected. Mr. Armstrong, moreover, proves himself to be a thoughtful, appreciative critic; and, although we cannot fully indorse his high estimate of the subject of his monograph, his remarks and opinions are often apposite and just, and always deserving of attention. No apology will be required for glancing at the main features of the artist's career as detailed in this "Study."

Alfred Stevens, then, was born, in 1817, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire. At the age of sixteen, having already shown much promise as a painter, he had the good fortune to find a patron in the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, who liberally provided him with the means of visiting Italy. There he remained about nine years, studying in its academies, making innumerable copies from Andrea del Sarto, the frescoes of Florence, the masterpieces of Titian, &c. We hear also of his having made careful measured drawings of the Pandolfi Palace, and executed commissions for Thorwaldsen, and assisted him in his studio. Thus, like the great masters of old, he studied concurrently painting, architecture, and sculpture. Few, if any English artists of that day trained themselves so variously as this. By such training he acquired unrivalled knowledge and command of the style of the Italian Renaissance; by it he won the great success of his life; and to it is due the fact, as we take it to be, that he was an imitator, if not strictly a copyist. Recalling all we know of the state of art in England about the time of Stevens's return, it is natural that an artist so rarely qualified should soon obtain an appointment in the Government School of Design at Somerset House, and that his services should be sought for by art manufacturers who then, and shortly after by the '51 Exhibition, were roused to a sense of their deficiencies. He remained about four years in the Government schools, and, not being of a self-assertive character, was content to spend some of the best years of his life designing ceilings for London upholsterers, plates for potters, and stoves for ironfounders. For more than two years he was chief designer at the Green Lane Ironworks, Sheffield, and here Godfrey Sykes came under his influence—who subsequently introduced the bold treatment of Italian ornament characteristic of Stevens into so much of the work that has been produced at South Kensington.

Then came the Wellington Monument competition, the models for which were exhibited in 1857 in Westminster Hall. But we need not dwell upon the discreditable conduct of that competition—on the jury for which there was only one artist, and he (in disgust, doubtless) abstained from voting—nor on the painful story of Stevens's engagement on the work for the remaining twenty years of his life—leaving it still unfinished at his death. Although the artist was only awarded one of the smallest prizes, Lord John Manners, then Chief Commissioner of Works, had the courage to intrust him with the execution of the monument. For the manner, certainly dilatory making all fair allowances, in which Stevens performed his great task, he cannot be held wholly irresponsible. He can, for instance, hardly be justified for having undertaken, soon after the monument was intrusted to him, works of sculpture and design so extensive as those he executed in Dorchester House. Yet he did not deserve the treatment, foolish as well as disgraceful, that he received from Mr. Ayrton, during that official's tenure of the Chief Commissionership.

We have already submitted our estimate of the Wellington Memorial in this Journal, and we have now little to modify. We might well have had a far inferior work. It is fortunate, probably, that its inspiration was derived from the noblest period of modern art. Yet its art is that of the disciple or imitator; not, as Mr. Armstrong contends, of the original genius. The biographer maintains that Michael Angelo rendered architecture too subsidiary to his magnificent monumental sculptures. But if architecture better maintains a proper importance in the Wellington monument, we may at least say that the large bronze groups of Valour and Cowardice, Truth and Falsehood, have a license of action and disposition, an effect of being somewhat painfully *appliqué*, and a disproportion of scale, which would hardly have occurred, unitedly, in a work of the artist's great prototype.

German, Flemish, and Dutch Painting, by H. J. Wilmot Buxton (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.), one of the "Illustrated text-books of Art, edited by Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., is a well executed compilation, and a serviceable compendium for young students. Mr. Poynter's share in the book is not made apparent, and seems to have been much less considerable than in the preceding volume of the series on "Classic and Italian Paintings." The illustrative wood engravings are numerous, and generally good.

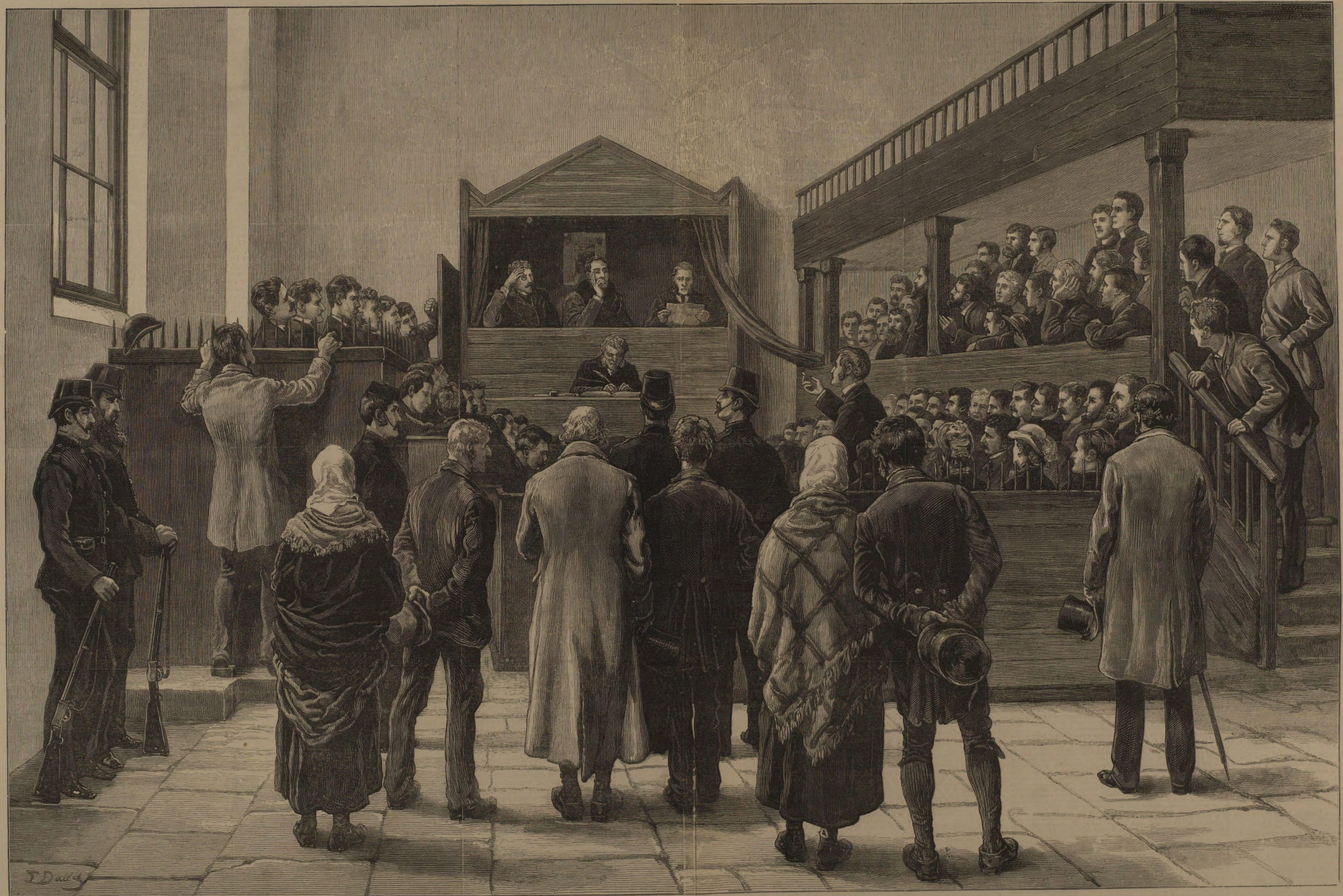
The general reader desirous of obtaining at least a superficial acquaintance with the historic styles, and principal examples of architecture, will find what they require in *The Twenty Styles of Architecture, Illustrated by Plates of the Finest Edifices of the World*. By the Author of "The Hundred Greatest Men" (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.). The enumeration of the styles as amounting to "twenty" is more or less arbitrary; but let that pass. The definitions and descriptions are derived from the best authorities, and are to the point. The plates, however, are very unequal, and the manner in which many are reproduced, in reduced scale for the most part, and printed from generally old engravings, &c. (without acknowledgment), by some photographic process, is very unsatisfactory, the result being often "crumbly" or "woolly" in texture, and vague or black. The usefulness of the book is, notwithstanding, less affected thereby than its appearance.

We are glad to see that a new edition has been called for, and is produced by Messrs. Routledge and Sons, of *Birket Foster's Pictures of English Landscape*, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel; with *Pictures in Words* by Tom Taylor. Few artists' works lend themselves so favourably to reproduction as those of Birket Foster—especially reproduction by means of wood engraving—the reason doubtless being that the artist himself has drawn much on wood. And we need not add that Messrs. Dalziel's productions are among the best of their class. The accompanying word-paintings are always appropriate and pleasing; and if the late Mr. Tom Taylor was not a poet in the higher sense of the term, his verses testify to his love of nature and varied culture, and to refined and manly sympathies.

The Proportions of the Human Figure, by Joseph Bonomi (Charles Roberson and Co.), is another new edition of a pamphlet first published by the late Mr. Bonomi many years back. There is practically not much to choose between several of the many systems that have been offered to artists for measuring human proportions; and it is easy to trust to any of them too much. This one is among the handiest (though that of Gibson given with it may mislead), but the best probably is the "Rule of Proportion for the Human Figure," by Mr. John Marshall, published in 1879.

Indian Arts. By Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I., art referee for the Indian section of the South Kensington Museum. 2 vols. This is one of the largest, ablest, and most exhaustive of the "South Kensington Museum Handbooks." Dr. Birdwood was already well known as an authority on many things Indian, and especially by his highly sympathetic yet philosophic Handbook to the British Indian Section (including the collections of the Prince of Wales and others) of the '78 Paris Exhibition. The same tone pervades the present handbook. The same charming description recurs of an Indian village, with its primitive employments—occupations hereditarily transmitted for centuries immemorial. The same earnest protest is repeated against the corruption of the beautiful ancient native art by the introduction of European models in architecture, ornamental and decorative productions, and the substitution of English machinery for the artistic cunning of the handicraftsman. Dr. Birdwood is inclined to be a little Utopian, if not Communitistic, in his estimates of social and political forces; yet a great truth is involved in the following remark:—"When in England machinery is no longer allowed, by the force of cultivated taste and opinion, to intrude into the domain of art-manufactures which belong exclusively to the trained mind and hand of individual workmen, wealth will become more equally diffused throughout society; and the working classes, through the elevating influences of their daily work, and the growing respect for their talent, skill, and culture, will at once rise in social, civil, and political position, raising the whole country, to the highest classes, with them; and Europe will learn to taste of some of the measureless content and happiness in life which is to be still found in the pagan East, even as it was once found in pagan Greece and Rome." Indian decorative art is right in its principles from the very necessities of its origin and growth, and it is perfect in its practice from the entirely favourable conditions under which it is produced. Indian art, too, is as strictly religious as Italian art of the *quattrocento*. The smallest detail is symbolical of the principles of life; aye, and, as Dr. Birdwood says, of "a life beyond life." The "knot and flower pattern," in its endless varieties, is the parent emblem of the most characteristic and beautiful decorative motives of Assyria, Egypt, and Greece, and, indeed, of all the Aryan races. This being the case, an elaborate account is very properly given, from the best sources, of the whole Hindu Pantheon. Unfortunately, however, the monstrous shapes of the old Puranic deities are unsuitable for the higher forms of artistic representation; and this is "possibly why sculpture and painting are unknown as fine arts in India." But Dr. Birdwood should frankly admit that admirable, and sometimes matchless, and deserving jealous protection as are the countless Indian arts in metal, jewellery, woven fabrics, furniture, pottery, and enamels, still a higher form of civilisation is requisite to develop the fine arts proper. We strongly recommend this work to our readers, especially now that a great portion of our Indian collections may be so conveniently seen and studied at South Kensington. The book is well calculated to remove some of the strange apathy of the British public as regards everything relating to our glorious Oriental empire.

Mr. D. Davis, M.P. for Cardiganshire, has promised to give the North Wales Calvinistic Methodists £4000 if they can collect £11,000 by the end of the current year towards the Ministers' Fund. He has also promised to present the South Wales Methodists with £2000 if they will collect £8000. The North Wales Methodists have responded to the hon. gentleman's offer by promptly collecting £20,000.



OPENING OF THE NEW IRISH LAND COURT IN CONNAUGHT: A SKETCH IN THE CLAREMORRIS COURT-HOUSE, COUNTY MAYO.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. A. O'KELLY.

OBITUARY.

CHIEF JUSTICE FRENCH.

George French, Chief Justice of H.M. Consular Courts for China and Japan, died on the 13th inst. at Kobe, Japan. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1844, and was appointed successively Judge of the Mixed Courts at Sierra Leone in 1871, Judge of the Supreme Court for China at Shanghai in 1877, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for China and Japan at Shanghai in 1878.

GENERAL GREATHED.

General Sir Edward Harris Greathed, K.C.B., died on the 19th inst., at Uddens, Dorset, in his seventieth year. He was educated at Westminster School, entered the Army in 1832, served with the 8th Regiment at the siege of Delhi in 1857, and led the regiment to the assault. On leaving Delhi he had command of a movable column, and defeated the enemy at Bolundshur, Allyghur, and Agra; he subsequently commanded the 3rd Brigade of the army under Lord Clyde, from November, 1857, to January, 1858, and took part in the operations which resulted in the relief of the Lucknow garrison, and in several engagements, including the action of Khudagunj and the occupation of Futteghur. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel and nominated a C.B. for his distinguished services in the field, and was made D.C.L. of Oxford University in 1859. He commanded the Eastern district of England from 1872 to 1877. He was thrice married.

MR. W. P. JACKSON.

Mr. William Parry Jackson, of Woolwich, a leading member of many public bodies, died recently. He was for a long time chairman of the Woolwich Steam-Packet Company, and afterwards, on its amalgamation with the London Steam-Boat Company, its deputy-chairman. He was formerly a member of the Thames Board of Conservancy, Chairman of the Woolwich Local Board of Health, and a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He was also prominently associated with many other public companies.

MR. W. R. GREG.

Mr. William Rathbone Greg, a writer of repute, formerly Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, died on the 15th inst., aged seventy-two. Besides contributing to periodical literature, he was author of many essays—amongst others, of "Essays on Political and Social Science," "Enigmas of Life" (which went through five editions), "Literary and Social Judgments," "Political Problems," "Creed of Christendom" (three editions), and "Rocks Ahead; or, The Warnings of Cassandra." From 1856 to 1864 Mr. Greg was a Commissioner of Customs, and from the latter year till his resignation, in 1877, he held the office of Controller of the Stationery Office. Mr. Gregg was twice married—his first wife being a daughter of Dr. W. Henry, the well-known chemist; and his second wife a daughter of the late Right Hon. James Wilson.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel William Charles Stanley Clarke, late 21st Hussars, on the 12th inst., at Ryde. He entered the Army in 1847, served in the Indian Mutiny, and was made Colonel in 1876.

Sir Hugh Owen, late Secretary of the Local Government Board, died on the 20th inst. at Nice. He received the honour of knighthood in the present year, in recognition of his services in the cause of education in Wales.

Andrew Robertson, M.D., of Hopewell, on the 16th inst., in Aberdeen, aged eighty-two. He was for many years Commissioner on the Scotch estates of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

Dr. John Black, Professor in Aberdeen University, aged forty-seven. He was third Bursar of the University, where he gained honours in classics and mathematics. In 1857 and 1858 he was one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and in the latter year was appointed to the chair of Humanity at Aberdeen.

Lieutenant Edward Fletcher, R.N. (retired list), on the 16th inst., at South Grange, Ripon, aged thirty-nine. He was third son of Sir Henry Fletcher, third Baronet, of Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, by Emily Maria, his wife, second daughter of Mr. George Browne, formerly Member of Council, Bombay, and was brother and heir-presumptive to Sir Henry Fletcher, the present Baronet. Lieutenant Fletcher married, April 26, 1871, Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Coore, of Scruton Hall, Yorkshire.

Mr. Richard Saunders, of Largary, in the county of Cavan, and Hawley House, Dartford, Kent, on the 15th inst., at 6 Lansdowne Mansions, Brighton, in his eighty-third year. He was elder son of Mr. Owen Saunders, of Largary, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Sadleir, of Sadleir's Wells, in the county of Tipperary. He was twice married. His ancestor was Colonel Robert Saunders, of Cromwell's Army, who was appointed Governor of Kinsale, and had a large grant of lands in the county of Wexford.

Mr. John Mordaunt, J.P. for the county of Somerset, formerly of the 17th Lancers, on the 15th inst., at Wey House, near Taunton. He was born, 1815, the only surviving son of the Rev. Charles Mordaunt, of Massingham, Norfolk, and Badgworth, Somerset, by Frances Harriet, his wife, youngest daughter of Mr. James Sparrow, of Flax Bourton. He married, first, in 1848, Harriet Maria, youngest daughter of Captain Cumberland; and secondly, in 1852, Isabel, second daughter of Mr. Fletcher Norton Balmain, late Madras Cavalry.

On the 17th inst. the seventeenth annual meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles of the Northern Counties was held in the Mayor's room at Leeds—Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, presiding. The hospital affords accommodation for 600 patients, and has a full and efficient staff of teachers and attendants. The income during the year had been nearly £17,000, and the expenses £700 in excess of this sum.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F J K (Vienna).—A second letter has been addressed to you through the post. The problems are very acceptable.

F H (Munich).—Both cards have been received. The problem shall be examined.

J G (Regent-street).—A capital little game. Thanks for your courtesy.

T G (Manchester).—Your problem is too simple in construction. The Black pieces are so disposed as to have no influence upon the attack; and there is, moreover, a second solution by 1. Q to Q 5th (ch), 2. Q to Q 2nd, mate.

G L F B (St John's-wood).—Your problem is not without merit. You shall have a report upon it shortly.

S L (Leeds).—The problem is probably quoted inaccurately in *Brentano's Monthly*. Messrs. Koltz and Kockelkorn could hardly have overlooked such a blot as you have discovered in the course of a three-page article of which the problem is the theme.

G W B (City).—Why not learn the notation of chess and so avoid much trouble to yourself in describing the moves. Your proposed solutions are incorrect in both cases, but try again.

NOVICE (Pinner).—When a player advances a Pawn to the eighth rank he can promote it to any piece except a King.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1963 received from Va (U.S.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1967 received from J. Halliday (Symington), P. S. Shenale, E. L. G. J. Glossop, Zero (Woolwich), Hovey Youssoufian (Constantinople), B. O. M. S. E. Bygott, A. Gaillard, and H. Stebbing.

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CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1969 received from H. B. J. Halliday (Symington), Hereford, Schmucke, Ben Nevis, A. L. S. Chapman, H. V. G. Cant, Alpha, M. O'Halloran, Finsbury Park Club, P. B. W. Plevna, D. W. Kell, Newton-by-Castleacre, G. Fosbrooke, R. T. Kemp, Julia Short, Pilgrim, J. J. Shiel (Redcar), H. Blacklock, Harry Springthorpe, R. Jessop, F. G. Parsloe, Otto Fulder (Ghent), James Dobson, Norman Rumbelow, W. J. Sedgfield, L. Falcon, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, P. S. Shenale, E. Casella (Paris), J. Hall, R. H. Brooks, S. Lowndes, J. Tucker, J. G. Anstee, H. Reeve, G. S. Oldfield, A. W. Scrutton, H. Lucas, "Indigator," L. Wyman, N. H. Mullen, J. R. (Byrth), E. L. G. Wilhelm, J. Glossop, J. A. B. Eothen, Jupiter Junior, P. Ferris, R. Tweddell, A. M. Porter, Aaron Harper, L. L. Greenaway, S. Bullen, T. H. Holdron, H. H. Noyes, M. Tipping, Thomas Waters, W. Hillier, G. L. Mayne, Nerina, H. K. Awdry, Joseph Ainsworth, R. L. Southwell, T. Greenbank, George Seymour, A. M. Colborne, T. H. (South Kensington), Harry Bristow (Grediton), Trial (Glasgow), J. M. Burnet (Crosshill), W. C. F. Mandarin, Hmo Kam, J. Knight, J. Johnston, Sirius, Bosworth, William Greenbrook, Harry Hughes, Smutch, Vere V. King, R. J. G. (Tullamore), W. Biddle, Dr. F. St. Colbrans, James Wemyss, A. Findlay, Liangibby, C. T. (Salisbury), E. Holt, Esposto Lau (Naples), Shadforth, A. C. (Staines), William Miller, V. H. J. Rapp (Munich), J. W. W. J. Barnstead, B. C. M. S. A. Gaillard, and H. Stebbing.

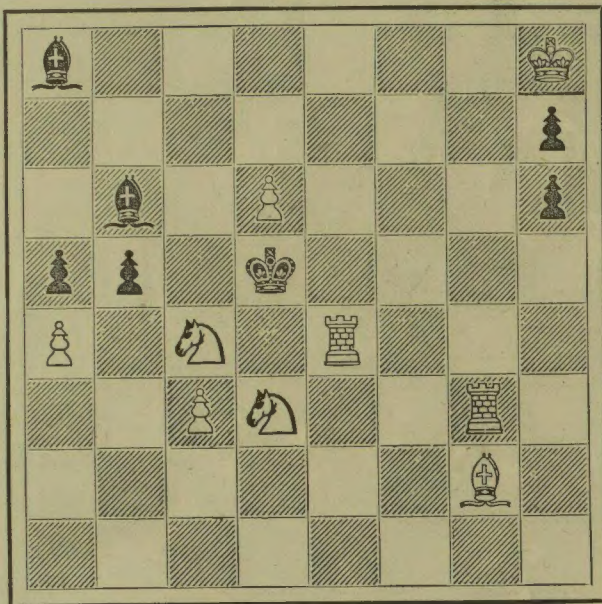
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1968.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 5th B takes Kt
2. Q to K 6th Any move
3. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1971.

By CARL EGGERT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

One of ten Games played by Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE, at Luton, simultaneously and sans voir, on the 9th inst. (King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Gladwell.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Gladwell.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Castles (K R)	Kt to B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th		
4. P takes P	Q takes P		
It is plain enough that Black is not familiar with the books. The best move here is 4. B to Q 3rd, and it leads to an even game.			
5. Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	14. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes P
Better to have retreated the Queen to her own square.			
6. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 5th	15. Q to K 3rd	Q takes P
7. B takes P	B takes Kt (ch)	16. Kt takes K B P	Castles
8. P takes B	P to Q 3rd	Too late!	
9. B to B 4th	Q to K 3rd	17. Q takes B	Q to Kt 3rd
10. Q to K 2nd	B to K 4th	White here mated in four moves, as follows:—	
11. B takes Kt	R takes B	18. Kt to Q 5th (dis. Q takes Q ch)	
		19. B takes Q (ch)	R to K B 2nd
		20. B takes R (ch)	K to B sq
		21. R to K 8th.	Mate.

The winter programme of the City Chess Club includes a highly interesting match between a team of the first-rate players and one of the fourth class, the former yielding the odds of a Knight to the latter. The contest is arranged for Dec. 12 next, and among the first-rates will be Messrs. Blackburne, Boden, Gunzberg, Hirschfeld, Macdonnell, Mazzusi, Mason, Potter, and possibly the veteran Horwitz. As such an unusual array of chess masters will, probably, attract many spectators, special pains will be taken by the management of the club to prevent overcrowding.

A match between the Railway Clearing House and Alexandra Clubs was played at the rooms of the latter, Poplar, on the 16th instant, ten players a side. It resulted in favour of the first-named association, with a score of seven games to five, and two draws.

In the "poet's corner" of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* of Saturday last, far away from the chess column, there is a quaint little chess ballad. Its perusal will repay our readers the trouble of hunting it up.

Brentano's Chess Monthly for November has come to hand later in the month than usual, but it is freighted with matter that will ensure it a cordial welcome. The editorial, this month, deals, in the first instance, with the new morality, that if A, a competitor in a tourney, cannot benefit himself by beating B, although B's defeat might secure the first prize for C, A is not bound to consider C unless that metaphorical personage parts with a substantial reward for such a service. Too much space is wasted in ridiculing this doctrine, which needs only to be stated plainly to achieve its own condemnation. The controversy with the *British Magazine* on the subject of M. Delannoy's mistaken account of the games between Morphy and Andersen, has, if we may venture to say so, gone quite far enough. M. Delannoy's inaccuracies are patent to everyone acquainted with the history of chess in modern times. There are, indeed, flagrant examples of these in the number under notice. It is there stated by M. Delannoy that the St. George's Chess Club was established 150 years ago; that Philidor was an honorary member, and, moreover, an annuitant of that club at the time of his death! Now, Philidor died in 1795, and the St. George's Chess Club was established in 1843.

In Philidor's time there were but three places in London to which chess-players resorted for practice of the game—Parsloe's Coffee House, in St. James's-street; Slaughter's Coffee House, in St. Martin's-lane; and the "Salopian," at Charing-cross. Most of Philidor's games were played at the first-named establishment, his chief competitors being Count Bruhl, Lord Harrowby, Messrs. Beaurevoir, Conway, Bowdler, Wilson, and, although last not least, Philidor's favourite pupil, the Rev. George Attwood. There were, indeed, no chess clubs, in the modern sense, in England until the formation of the London Club in 1810. We must own, however, that his misconception of dates and other trivial matters of fact do not in the least disturb our enjoyment of M. Delannoy's writings. We feel that the genial Frenchman, to whom every chessplayer is a brother, is unconscious of error, and we know that in other respects his outpourings breathe the true spirit of chivalric chess. We shall take occasion to refer to the games, problems, and other contents of this excellent magazine in a second notice; but in the meanwhile we cordially recommend it to our readers, informing them that single numbers can now be obtained on application to Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., London, or by subscription to Mr. Wilkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch Confirmation, dated the 26th ult., under seal of the Commissariat of Berwick, of the trust disposition and settlement, executed on Dec. 22, 1865, with nine codicils, of the Right Hon. Cospatrik Alexander, Earl of Home, who died at the Hirsell, near Coldstream, in the county of Berwick, on July 4 last, granted to Charles Alexander, Earl of Home, the eldest son of the deceased, and Lord Henry John Montagu Douglas Scott, the surviving and accepting executors nominate, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 5th inst., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £108,000. The deceased was Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Archers (her Majesty's Body Guard of Scotland), and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Berwick and Lanark.

The will (dated Aug. 31, 1870) of the Rev. George Henry Harker, formerly of Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, but late of Eversfield-place, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on Sept. 26 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Frederick Pratt Barlow, the nephew, and William Benjamin Paterson, the acting executors, the personal estate amounting to over £82,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, all his furniture, plate, and effects (except the presentation plate given to him by his late father), and an annuity of £800; and the residue of his property to his daughter.

The will (dated July 20, 1870), with three codicils (dated Sept. 16 and Dec. 2, 1874, and May 5, 1881), of Mr. Gabriel Benedict Worms, formerly of No. 111, New Bond-street, but late of No. 33, Dorset-square, Regent's Park, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Baron George de Worms, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate amounting to nearly £70,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 Consols each to the Great Jewish Synagogue, Duke's-place, and the Great Jewish Synagogue, Great Portland-street, the dividends to be applied a week or ten days before Shebnouth—the Feast of Pentecost or weeks—among twelve poor Jews; £1000 Consols to the West London Synagogue of British Jews, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, the dividends to be divided at the same time of the year among six poor Jews; £500 to the Marylebone Charity School for Girls, the dividends to be applied at each election in purchasing an equal number of votes for the two candidates who at the preceding election polled the greatest number of votes without being successful; £100 each to the Friend-in-Need Society, Colombo, and the Fund for the relief of decayed members of the Stock Exchange; and considerable legacies to the Rev. A. L. Green, Professor Marks, his landlady, Mrs. Mary James, her two sisters, and others. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother, Solomon Benedict de Worms.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1871), with two codicils (dated Feb. 11, 1874, and Oct. 2, 1877), of Mr. Owen Jones, late of Stanacres, Cheshire, who died on Sept. 17 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Mrs. Mary Polding Comerford, the daughter and surviving executrix, the personal estate exceeding £36,000. The testator gives legacies to his brother and three of his servants; and one half of the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for each of his daughters, Mrs. Comerford and Mrs. Jane Nicholl Verdon, for their respective lives, and then for their issue, as they shall by deed or will appoint.

The will (dated Oct. 21, 1873) of the Rev. Fitzroy John FitzWygram, late of St. James's Parsonage, New Hampton, who died on Aug. 13 last at Ilkley, Yorkshire, was proved on the 26th ult. by Loftus Adam FitzWygram, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £20,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Alice FitzWygram, £10,000, and his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Butler, £5000; and to the Official Trustees of Charities, £500 upon trust to pay the income to the Incumbent of St. James's, Hampton-hill, to be applied by him, at his uncontrolled discretion, in relieving the educational and bodily needs of the poor residing in the said district. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, then to his children, and, in default of children, to his brothers and sisters.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1874), with two codicils (dated Nov. 27, 1875, and Oct. 15, 1878), of M. Jean Henry Dagnan, late of No. 18, Rue Vezelay, Paris, retired principal officer of administration, Officer of the Legion of Honour, who died on Feb. 6 last at Cannes, was proved in London on the 28th ult. by Charles Jacques Boinod, the sole executor, the personal estate in England exceeding in value £18,000. Among the legacies we note one of his two small pictures, by Troyon, to Alexandre Dumas. In the event of his wife predeceasing him, numerous other legacies are given, including 3000f. to the personnel of the French Tattersall's, to be divided among the manager, clerks, trotter, gallery-man, and porter. The remainder of his property will go to his relations, as provided for by the law of France.

The will (dated Nov. 5, 1877), with a codicil (dated June 21, 1881), of Mr. John Henry Empson, late of Yokefleet Hall, Yorkshire; of Earl's Croome Court, Worcestershire; and of No. 4, Hare-court, Temple, barrister-at-law, who died on Aug. 29 last at Ilkley, was proved on the 21st ult. by Philip Saltmarsh, the acting executor. The testator bequeaths legacies to his brother, sisters, sister-in-law, and executor; and the residue of the personality to his daughter, Maria Alice.

C. G. C.

The late Mr. Robert Nicholson, of Lochbank, Dumfries, has left the residue of his estate, amounting to about £2000, to Mr. Spurgeon's Orphanages, in acknowledgment of the advantages he has derived from reading Mr. Spurgeon's sermons.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

INNER TEMPLE.

L. M. Power, M. Richardson, G. R. L. Marriott, A. E. Gasper, C. Pearson, E. Berger, W. Hiddingh, F. D. Blake, J. S. Pritchett, J. C. Lynch, J. B. Chancellor, P. A. S. Hickey, R. Coleridge, C. Gordon, F. B. Fletcher, A. T. Apear, C. V. E. Bayley, E. F. Studd, M. N. Bothamley, F. J. F. W. Isaacson, C. H. C. M. Cowper, J. G. Lawson, F. H. de Vos, C. H. Evill, D. M. Robertson-Macdonald, W. J. D. Radcliffe, E. C. Elgood, H. R. Clayton, H. A. Trevanion, E. L. de Hart, and J. F. Caré.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

J. C. Leupolt, H. N. Lachlan, C. V. Hickie, F. R. S. Kemp, J. O'Connor Power, M. P., H. O. Edwards, G. G. Gray, T. M. Joseph, E. Selous, A. T. Winn, J. G. Gartside, B. Whitehead, D. Ward, and E. T. Roberts.

LINCOLN'S INN.

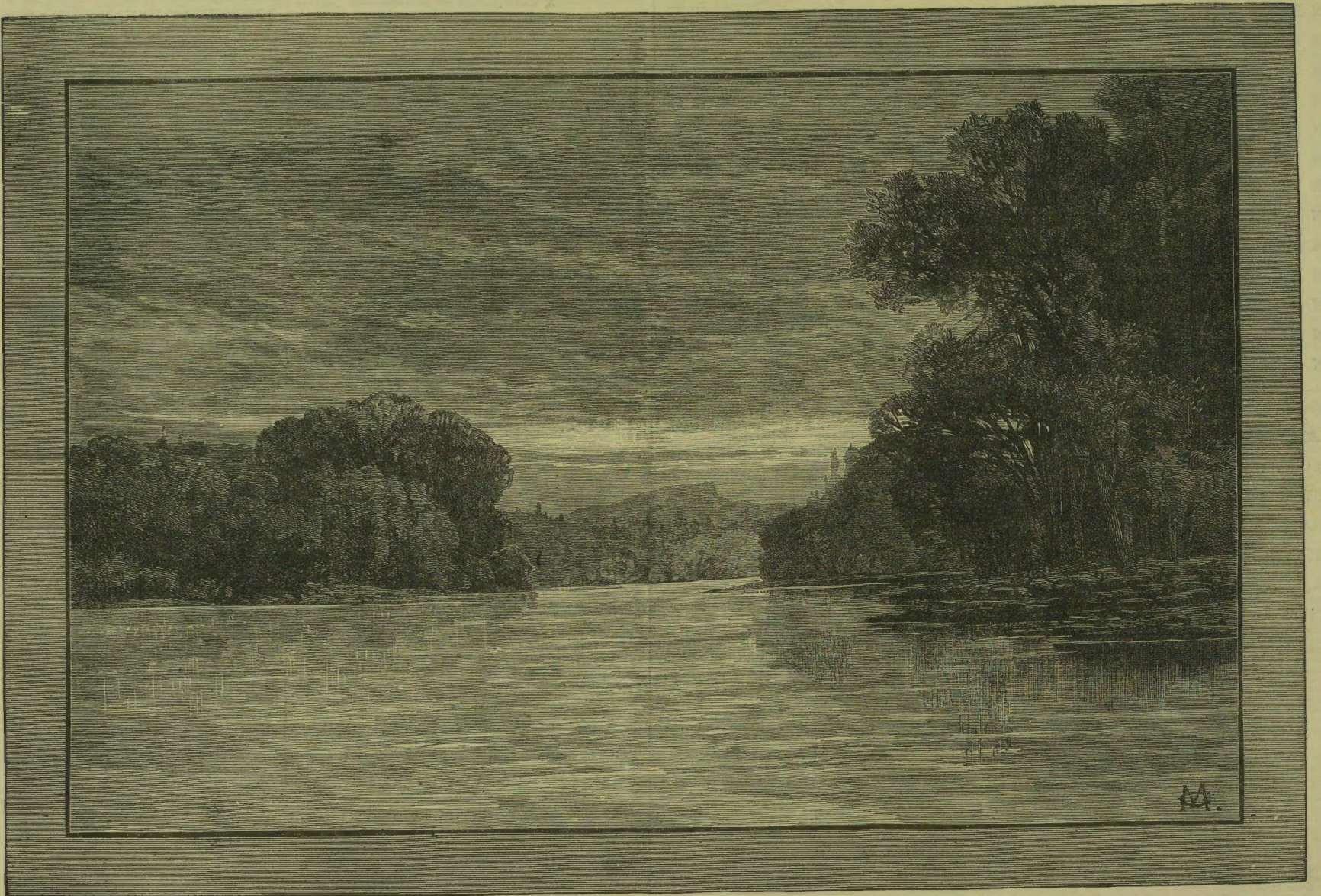
E. Broadwood, T. Barclay, T. H. A. Denman, M. G. Daughly, J. A. Batley, A. Pain, F. P. Lefroy, H. M. Jackson, A. Macpherson, C. E. Grainger, H. P. Harris, L. R. Ryland, H. W. Hayes, E. W. Bather, J. McM. Rigg, and S. T. G. Downing.

Sir John Smale, late Chief Justice of Hong-Kong, gave the introductory address on the opening of the session of the Law Amendment Society on Monday night, and in the course of it made some startling statements on slavery in China.

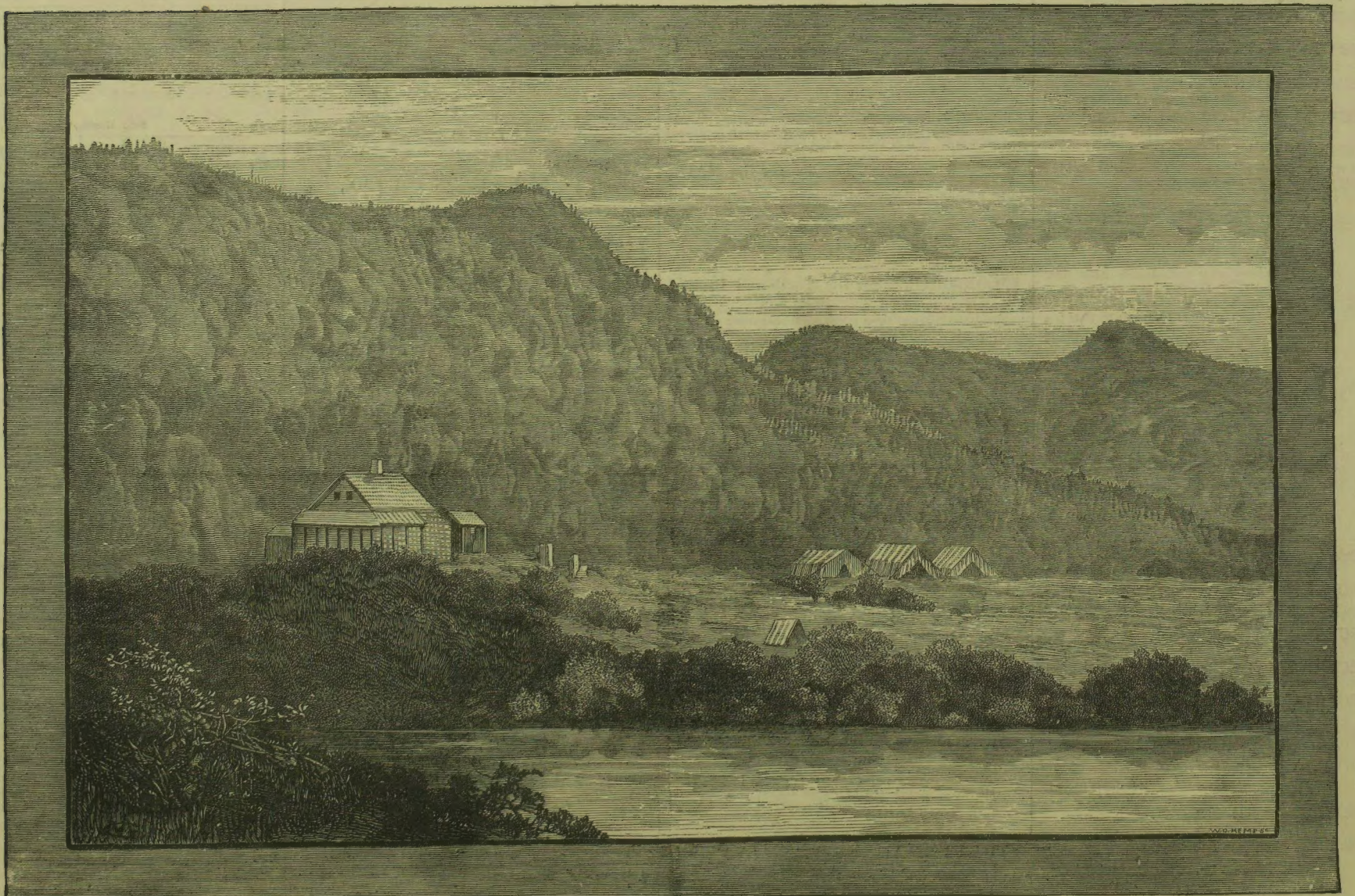
From the monthly report of Colonel Frank Bolton, the Metropolitan Water Examiner, it is seen that all the companies are at present voluntarily moving in the matter of giving a constant supply under the provisions of the Act of 1871 in some portion of their districts.

SCENES ON THE CASCAPIEDIAC RIVER, LOWER CANADA.

SKETCHES BY LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—SEE PAGE 526.



PIKO HILL, ABOVE MIDDLE CAMP.



WOODEN HOUSES ERECTED FOR PRINCESS LOUISE AND HER LADIES.